FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 024

4 February 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

PRAVDA Cites Polish MBFR Delegate's Statement [29 Jan] AA 1
Israelyan Calls for Ban on Neutron Weapons AA 1
Orlov Reviews Soviet Disarmament Proposals AA 1
Serov Comments on U.S. Attitude on Arms Talks AA 2
25 Jan Press Conference on Defense Book Reported [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jan] AA 3
Varennikov Speech Comparison [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jan] AA 7
Comparison of Brezhnev, Visitors on Disarmament AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. Refusal To Set Deadline for Talks Noted [NOVOYE VREMYA] CC 1
U.S. Obstruction at CSCE Conference Noted CC 1
Teplov Cites Differences CC 1
'Unseemly Intrigues' [PRAVDA] CC 2
Matyash Assails U.S. Policy at United Nations CC 4
Human Rights Commission Not To Discuss Poland CC 5
Opening of Economic and Social Council Session CC 5
U.S. Demands Reconsideration of Draft LOS Pact CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Plans Sharp Increase in Military Budget A 1
Book Examines U.S. Military-Industrial Complex A 1
Haig Intimidates Senate on Polish, USSR Moves [Levchenko, Gerasichev] A 1
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Compares Roosevelt, Reagan [29 Jan] A 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

CPSU Message to Japanese Socialist Party C 1
Mongolian Official Condolences on Suslov Death [PRAVDA 29 Jan] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Barialay Denies Soviet Bombing of Qandahar [Knyazkov] D 1
Brezhnev Exchanges Greetings With King of Nepal D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Marshal Ogarkov Departs for SRV, Kampuchea [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] E 1
VCP 52d Founding Anniversary Commemorated [Grammatikov] E 1
Gen Yepishev Greets Meas Kroch on Appointment [Phnom Penh] E 2
Briefs: Khalilov Receives Lao Envoy E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Official Warns West on 'Polish Card' [Shapovalov] F 1
Poles Provoked at 'Interference' From West [Druzenko in IZVESTIYA 30 Jan] F 1
Press Scores Western 'Propaganda' on Poland F 3
Preview of ICA TV Show [Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 28 Jan] F 3
TV Show's Aim; Reaction [Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 31 Jan] F 4
Western 'Slander' [Nikanorov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Jan] F 4
Polish Press Criticism F 5
Polish Paper Cited on Poland's Future Course [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Jan] F 5
Comparison of PRAVDA on Jaruzelski Speech [27 Jan] F 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Libyan Report of U.S. 'Provocation' Noted H 1
IZVESTIYA on U.S., Israeli Anti-Arab Crusade [Fomin, 23 Jan] H 1
Lebanon's Junblatt Interviewed on Peace Prospects [PRAVDA 20 Jan, IZVESTIYA 21 Jan] H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Skachkov Comments on Soviet-Angolan Relations J 1
Reagan Remarks on South Africa Criticized J 1
CPSU Delegation Returns From Southern Africa [PRAVDA 30 Jan] J 2
Brezhnev Message to Madagascar President [PRAVDA 29 Jan] J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial on Role of Party Studies [27 Jan] R 1
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Electors 21 Jan R 2
Shevardnadze Addresses Georgian Party Plenum [ZARYA VOSTOKA 26 Nov] R 8
Kuznetsov Attends Moscow Trade Union Conference R 56
Kiselev At Belorussian Trade Union Congress R 56

PRAVDA CITES POLISH MBFR DELEGATE'S STATEMENT

PM031541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 4

[Correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "To Begin Drawing Up an Agreement"]

[Text] Vienna, 28 Jan -- After a recess of over 6 weeks the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have resumed.

Together with the Soviet Union and other countries, Ambassador S. Przygodski, head of the Polish delegation, stated at a plenary session in the Hofburg that Poland has submitted specific proposals in Vienna on reducing the dangerous concentration of armed forces and arms in central Europe. These initiatives offer a realistic basis for formulating an initial agreement. The socialist countries propose to begin practical work on drawing up a first-stage agreement. Let us recall that, guided by a desire to promote the overcoming of the impasse and the attainment of progress at the talks, the Soviet delegation, together with the GDR, Polish and CSSR delegations, submitted an official proposal on beginning work on the text of an agreement from the staff of the 26th round and on setting up an editorial group for this purpose.

ISRAELYAN CALLS FOR BAN ON NEUTRON WEAPONS

LD031532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The urgent need to ban the production and deployment of neutron weapons was stressed in the UN disarmament committee by Israelyan, the Soviet representative. He called for the committee to begin talks on concluding a treaty on the impermissibility of placing weapons of any kind in space. The session is to prepare a report with recommendations for a UN General Assembly special session on disarmament to be held in June, 1982.

ORLOV REVIEWS SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD032014 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 3 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS -- In these days of the 50th anniversary of the first international conference on disarmament at Geneva (1932-1934), one would be in order, having the benefit of hindsight, to make an overview of that past period of history and to try to deduce conclusions with a bearing on our day. This is especially important in the light of the current serious sharpening of the international situation and the growing war threat, when under the guise of the myth about a "Soviet threat" Washington and NATO are further whipping up the race of arms, especially nuclear.

It will be recalled that already 50 years ago the Soviet Union tabled a draft resolution on the general, complete and immediate disarmament, providing for the disbanding of the armies, navies and air forces of countries and the inadmissibility of their existence in any secret form. It was pointed out in the process that a "universal and immediate disarmament is the only effective guarantee of peace consonant not only with some remote ideals and the urgent contemporary needs". [as received]

In these five decades mankind could be spared a host of woes and catastrophes, if the Western powers were then prepared to heed the voice of reason. And although the West remained deaf to the peace-loving proposals of the young Soviet state, our country did not give up its persistent struggle for the strengthening of peace and disarmament.

A listing of the numerous disarmament initiatives systematically tabled by the Soviet Union over the whole of the postwar period would take a lot of space. They are well known to all those who are interested in this major problem of today.

The peace program for the eighties, adopted a year ago at the 26th CPSU Congress, brought a wide response the world over. In following up on the principles underlying the programme, the Soviet Union put forward fresh initiatives on the major problems concerning the holding of the negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe and on the strategic nuclear weapons, proposals concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone of stable peace and cooperation, etc. The proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG in November of last year provide a good basis for achieving a mutually acceptable agreement at the current Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons at Geneva.

The 50th anniversary of the conference on disarmament was marked by the resumption at Geneva of the session of the Committee on Disarmament examining the important questions of arms limitations and disarmament. In this connection, the Soviet Union draws attention to the urgency of banning the production and deployment of neutron weapons as well as of concluding a treaty on banning the emplacement of weapons of any kind in outer space. Simultaneously stressed is the exceptional importance of the problem of banning chemical weapons.

In these, like in many other important questions of disarmament, the Soviet Union and its allies receive an active support of the world's public. The peoples of all continents are profoundly disturbed over the rising military threat, and call for an end to the senseless arms race and for adoption of effective measures in the field of disarmament.

SEROV COMMENTS ON U.S. ATTITUDE ON ARMS TALKS

LD032236 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The problem of the arms race, especially nuclear arms race in Europe, is by no means confined to the boundaries of the European Continent proper. This problem affects the entire population of our planet. The talks on this issue are currently being held between the Soviet Union and the United States delegations in Geneva. The Soviet side is calling for such a result of the talks which would not encroach upon the security of either side and at the same time would scale down nuclear arms in Europe. More about the issue of limiting nuclear arms in the European Continent from Vladimir Serov, observer of the Soviet news agency TASS:

The Soviet Union has added considerably to its earlier proposals for suspending the deployment of new and modernization of existing intermediate range missiles in Europe, while the talks are underway. The Soviet Union expressed readiness, if the other side accepted the moratorium, to reduce some of its medium-range nuclear missiles in western parts of the country unilaterally in the expectation that progress will be made at the talks toward a lower level upon which the Soviet Union and the United States could agree. The Soviet side intends pressing in Geneva for a radical reduction of the numbers of medium-range missiles deployed by both sides. In fact it is prepared to reach an agreement on dismantling hundreds of such missiles. This country is also prepared to reach an agreement on the full renunciation by both sides of all types of medium-range nuclear missiles, trained on European targets. The Soviet Union is in favor of ultimately ridding Europe of all nucelar arms, both tactical and medium-range.

President Brezhnev underlined that this would be a genuine zero option, fair for all parties concerned. This country is pressing for reaching an agreement in Geneva at an early date. Answering the question of the American NBC television company, whether it was possible to reach agreement in principle on an arms cortrol treaty in Geneva this year, the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, said that it was possible. He went on to say that the key to success at the Geneva talks was in the compliance of the two sides with the principle of equality and equal security, and that means the partners to the talks must take into account each other's security interests and must not strive for unilateral advantages.

That also means that they must take into account the peculiarities of the arms systems they have and the differences in the geographical positions of the Soviet Union and the United States along with some other factors.

Unfortunately, there have been more signs that the American administration is deviating from this fundamental principle. The director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Eugene Rostrow, has gone on record as saying that the United States will accept only the agreements strengthening America's security. He made it clear that the United States is not going to take into account the legitimate interests of the Soviet Union, or comply with the principle of equality and equal security. Washington would like to annul the Soviet Union's defensive potential in Europe which is counterbalancing the forward-based American nuclear arms and the nuclear arms of Britain and France. At the same time, it wants to retain the nuclear potential of the United States and NATO. If this plan was implemented the balance of forces would be upset and, as a result, NATO would become twice stronger in nuclear arms of intermediate range. Washington has threatened that if its proposal is not accepted it will go ahead with the deployment of upgarded nuclear arms in Europe. This would upset the world's strategic balance of forces.

With respect to the Soviet Union, the upgraded American missiles are strategic arms to be used against Soviet interconinental ballistic missiles and important facilities in the West of the country. Many observers are questioning the sincerity of Washington's proclaimed intentions as the United States is spending more and more money on arms and launching propaganda campaigns over Poland. One would like to hope that a more realistic approach to talks with the Soviet Union would prevail in Washington.

25 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON DEFENSE BOOK REPORTED

PM031137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on 25 January Moscow press conference on the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" under the general headline "The U.S. Military Policy Is a Policy of Aggression"]

[Text] Then [after an address by Army Gen V.I. Varennikov] answers were given to questions put by representatives of the Soviet and foreign mass media taking part in the work of the press conference. The answers were given by Army Gen V.I. Varennikov; Col Gen N.F. Chervov, a directorate chief on the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; V.P. Karpov, USSR foreign ministry ambassador for special assignments; and V.B. Tulinov, adviser on disarmament questions.

Question (PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY): We in the West believe that the rapid deployment of the SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Union has upset the balance of forces. What can you say about that?

Answer: When we hear people alleging that the SS-20 missiles have upset parity, we wish to say that this is dishonest talk. There is no disruption of equilibrium.

The normal process of modernization is taking place in our country. The SS-20 missiles are not supplementing but replacing existing missiles. In adopting one new missile we remove one or two old ones. Why does the West fail to mention that the number of medium-range missiles in our country is not increasing but in fact decreasing? Evidently this is to someone's advantage.

Allegations that the SS-20 missile disrupts equilibrium because it carries three warheads are completely unfounded:

First, the total yield of the new missile's warheads is considerably less than on the old missile;

Second, NATO already has a 50-percent advantage in Europe in terms of the number of nuclear warheads targeted in a single launch or flight;

Third, the NATO countries are rapidly modernizing medium-range weapons by equipping them with larger numbers of warheads. Britain is fitting six warheads instead of three to its Polaris missiles; France is planning to replace single-warhead missiles with missiles carrying seven warheads; U.S. forward-based weapons are also being improved.

The West considers all this normal. If, under these conditions, the USSR failed to modernize its armaments, that would be tantamount to unilateral disarmament. After all, missiles have only their own guaranteed lifespan.

I should add that the new SS-20 missiles have the same range as the SS-5 missiles and are designed to perform the same tasks. It is clear even to a nonspecialist from everything I have said that the modernization of medium-range Soviet missiles does not upset parity and does not alter the strategic situation.

Question (TIME magazine): To what extent are the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries themsleves building up armaments? Is the USSR not creating new weapons systems?

Answer: Of course, the Soviet Union is creating new weapons systems. But only those weapons and in that quantity required to maintain equilibrium with existing U.S. systems. At the same time the Soviet Union has never initiated development and deployment of new types of mass destruction weapons. We favor reducing these weapons, but on a reciprocal basis, with the strict observance of the principle of parity and equal security, with consideration of all factors which determine the strategic situation. These factors include, inter alia, U.S. possession of forward-based nuclear weapons deployed around the Soviet Union.

If the SALT II treaty had been ratified, the sides would already have reduced their strategic armaments. Under that treaty the Soviet Union was to reduce the number of its strategic weapon delivery vehicles by approximately 10 percent -- 254 vehicles. It is not our fault that this has not yet been done. We were not the ones to thwart the treaty's ratification.

The United States is now talking about substantial strategic arms reductions. But we can see no practical measures. For our part we are prepared to continue the process of searching for practical solutions.

Question (UPI): Does the Soviet book contain information differing from the information in the U.S. brochure "Soviet Military Power?"

Answer: Yes, and substantially different information, too. In publishing its brochure the United States was pursuing the goal of showing the USSR's growing military might and thus justifying the need to build up its own armaments. As an example we can cite the reckoning of the Soviet Union's medium-range nuclear missiles. The United States includes in this category of armaments all our tactical aircraft and tactical missiles, which are not medium-range missiles.

In our book we proceeded from a different premise: showing the sides' real correlation of forces. The difference in objectives determined the differences in figures. That is the main point. Of course, we are not talking about those cases in which there could be some discrepancies in assessment.

Question (IZVESTIYA): To what extent does the U.S. Eurostrategic potential (forward-based weapons) strengthen the U.S. strategic potential?

Answer: U.S. forward-based weapons in Europe with a range of 1,000 km and more which could reach targets on Soviet territory are strategic weapons as far as the USSR is concerned. There are over 700 such weapons (they were described in detail in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL).

From the military viewpoint all these weapons advanced to our borders in fact supplement the U.S. strategic nuclear potential on the American Continent.

If new U.S. medium-range missiles are deployed in West Europe they will be an inextricable part of the overall U.S. strategic arsenal. The Americans say that their new missles will be targeted against the Soviet SS-20 missiles. Ask the Pentagon leaders to swear on the Bible that their Pershing II missiles will not be targeted against the same targets in the USSR as their strategic offensive forces: primarily against the Soviet ICBM launchpads and state and strategic control organs. If the Pentagon leaders really believe in God, they will never be able to take that oath.

Former U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown frankly admitted that by deploying the "Euromissiles," the United States would obtain a clear and undisputed advantage on the strategic plane. Not only the regional but also the strategic USSR-U.S. equilibrium of forces would thus be gravely disrupted. That is, we are talking not of a simple arithmetical addition but of a qualitative change in the strategic situation as a whole in favor of the United States.

Question (USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting): The United States has mounted a broad propaganda campaign concerning the need to build up the military chemical potential. What are the goals of this campaign?

Answer: The goals of this campaign are: First, to justify in American and international public eyes a new twist to the arms race in giving the go-ahead for a qualitatively new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons. Second, to accustom its NATO allies to the idea that the use of chemical weapons in Europe is possible and necessary, to prove that this is an optimum and "rational" weapon along the lines of neutron weapons. Third, to achieve the European states' agreement to the deployment of stockpiles of chemical weapons (primarily in Britain and Italy) and to increase existing stockpiles in the FRG; fourth, to thwart the talks on banning chemical weapons, which were broken off in 1980 through the fault of the United States.

Finally, the United States wants to distract world public attention from the consequences of U.S. use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and other regions.

Question (correspondents from GDR radio, the British DAILY MAIL newspaper and West German television): What are the prospects for the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe?

Answer: The Soviet Union approaches these talks honestly and constructively. We are in favor of substantially reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe while strictly observing the principle of parity and equal security. During his visit to Bonn Comrade L.I. Brezhnev suggested reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by hundreds. In the interests of creating a favorable atmosphere for the talks Comrade L.I. Brezhnev suggested also imposing a moratorium on such weapons and, as an act of good will, expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce unilaterally a certain proportion of its medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR, progressing toward the lower level on which the USSR and the United States might agree as a result of negotiations. We are prepared to agree to there being no nuclear armaments in Europe at all.

Our delegation is fully empowered to elaborate an agreement on the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe. It is up to Washington. However, to all appearances the U.S. side is in no hurry and is acting in such a way as to drag out the talks with a view to beginning the implementation, in 1982, of the plans for the deployment of hundreds of new medium-range missiles in Europe.

Question (Bulgaria's SOFIA-PRESS agency): The United States has adopted a new strategic program for the eighties. What are the main objectives of this program?

Answer: The all-embracing program of strategic rearmament announced by President Reagan is openly aimed at attaining U.S. military superiority over the USSR and changing the existing military-strategic equilibrium in the United States' favor.

The Soviet Union cannot remain unconcerned over these plans, which endanger the cause of peace.

Our principled position on this question was recently set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, answering the questions of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. He said that dreams of attaining military superiority over the USSR would be best dismissed. If necessary, the Soviet people will find the potential for making any additional efforts and doing everything necessary to ensure their country's reliable defense. It is far more sensible and realistic to speak of preserving the parity which already exists and which, as experience shows, is not a bad basis for peace.

Question (PRAVDA); Why is R. Reagan's so-called "zero option" unacceptable to the USSR?

Answer: Reagan's so-called "zero option" is unacceptable because in fact it is not a zero option. It leads to a sharp disruption of the military equilibrium in medium-range weapons in NATO's favor.

At present there is approximate parity in Europe between the USSR and NATO with respect to medium-range weapons, that is, approximately 980-990 vehicles on each side. And now Reagan would like the Soviet Union to dismantle its medium-range missiles. But no reductions would apply to NATO.

Question (NOVOSTI and TASS): What directions of the arms race are most dangerous, and what are the consequences of the deployment of cruise missiles?

Answer: All directions are dangerous, as is the very arms race unleashed by the United States. It increases tension in the world and increases the threat of the outbreak of war. As for the most dangerous direction, there are several.

They include the adoption of new strategic offensive weapons programs aimed at creating a first strike potential. These armaments include the ground-based MX missiles, the Trident system nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines, the B-1B strategic bombers, and the medium-range nuclear missiles designed for deployment in West Europe.

Special mention must be made of the U.S. cruise missiles, which can be launched in different media. Their danger consists in the fact that they open up a new chanel of the arms race. The aim of deploying these missiles is obvious -- to disrupt the existing military-strategic equilibrium.

Strategic cruise missiles are a serious factor heightening the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. Their massive deployment and utilization with both nuclear and conventional warheads erases the borderlines between strategic and tactical weapons, helps to lower the "nuclear threshold" and increase the risk of a nuclear conflict, and create major obstacles in the way of attaining accords on nuclear arms limitation.

The danger of neutron weapons is known to all. The accelerated U.S. production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the work it is carrying out in the sphere of bacteriological weapons are equally dangerous.

Question (the Japanese newspaper CHUNICHI SHIMBUN): The USSR accuses the United States of supplying arms to many countries. But is the USSR itself not a major supplier of arms?

Answer: Yes, the Soviet Union supplies weapons to peoples struggling for their freedom and independence and also to its Warsaw Pact allies. It pursues no selfish or commercial objectives. The supplies are made on a strict contract basis, but in principle we favor limiting the arms trade, and we constantly advocate the resumption of talks with the United States on this question.

The United States is the world leader in the arms trade. Exports of U.S. weapons under the present Washington administration are clearly oriented to act as a lever of influence on particular states. The flow of arms is primarily to countries with reactionary regimes (Chile, the Republic of South Africa, El Salvador, Guatemala, South Korea) with a view to suppressing the national liberation movement and reinforcing U.S. presence in various parts of the world. The volume of U.S. arms deliveries is increasing sharply every year. That is why the United States unilaterally broke off the talks on limiting the arms trade. We believe that the holding of such talks and the attainment of definite agreements would promote the relaxation of tension in the world.

Question (PRAVDA): Responsible U.S. leaders are examining the possibility of waging a "limited nuclear war." What have you to say about that?

Answer: This concept is one of the most dangerous and reactionary. In disseminating it the U.S. leaders are trying to instill in the peoples the idea of the acceptability of nuclear war. There can be no limited nuclear war. It will necessarily become universal if it is unleashed. Studies by scholars from various countries show that the results of such a war would affect many generations.

Question (NOVOSTI): A Stockholm international peace research institute publication asserts that the Soviet Union's political and military leaders have different aims: The political leaders advocate peace and detente, while the military leaders advocate strengthening the might of the armed forces. How can you comment on this assertion?

Answer: Yes, our political leaders are firmly struggling for peace, detente and disarmament. As for the military leaders, like all servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces, they fully share the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, support it and steadfastly implement it. They are boundlessly devoted to the Soviet people, whose interests they reliably defend.

Varennikov Speech Comparison

A comparison of the item subtitled "Varennikov's Address," which was published on page AA 1 of the 25 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report headlined "U.S. Military Policy Is a Policy of Aggression" that was published by Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 January on page 3 reveals the following variations: On page AA 1, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version replaces the first sentence of the item with the following:

A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists organized by the USSR Defense Ministry and USSR Foreign Ministry was held in Moscow on 25 January. It was devoted to the publication of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace," produced by the USSR Defense Ministry Military Publishing House.

The press conference was opened by Lt Gen N.I. Makeyev, chief editor of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief, USSR Armed Forces General Staff, made a statement to the journalists.

In publishing this book, he said, we wished not just to give an answer to the whole of that massive propaganda campaign around the so-called "Soviet military menace," which has been elevated to an official level in the United States. [supplying two extra paragraphs]

On page AA 2, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version replaces the first sentence of the second paragraph with the following:

"We see our task not in giving an account of the book's content but in drawing the attention of journalists and readers to several basic elements of our publication.

"Above all it is essential to stress that the materials contained in the book are convincing evidence of who is responsible for the arms race, which has been going on for more than a decade." [supplying extra paragraph]

On the same page, from the second sentence in the fourth paragraph, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version reads" ...No, it could not! Of course it could not! We had to...." [supplying additional sentence.]

On the same page, the second line of the sixth paragraph in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version reads "...the Soviet Union and all other countries to reach agreement ...." [adding phrase in second sentence]

On the same page, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version replaces the first line of the eighth paragraph with the following:

"The relevant figures and facts cited in the book speak for themselves. I shall not dwell on them in detail. I should merely like to remind you that the so-called comprehensive strategic program of the.... [supplying additional sentences]

On page AA 3, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version adds the following in front of the eighth paragraph:

The information published in the book is supplied by competent Soviet organs. Materials from official U.S. Government institutions and the London Institute of Strategic Studies have also been used.

In conclusion, Army General V.I. Varennikov said: We in the... [supplying additional paragraph]

COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV, VISITORS ON DISARMAMENT

A comparison of the item entitled "Brezhnev, Socialist Leaders Discuss Disarmament," which was published on page AA 1 of the 3 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report on Brezhnev's 3 February meeting in Moscow with representatives of the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International that was carried by Moscow Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 3 February reveals the following variation: On page AA 1, the Moscow Domestic Service version adds the following paragraph between the first and second paragraphs:

Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation that took place. [supplying names of Soviet participants]

U.S. REFUSAL TO SET DEADLINE FOR TALKS NOTED

LD031730 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS -- The Soviet weekly the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] mentions two approaches which clearly surfaced during the talks between Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig on January 26 at Geneva.

The February 5 issue of the weekly notes in its editorial article that "the Soviet side paid its chief attention to the problems of discontinuing the race of arms, above all nuclear, of strengthening peace. The Soviet Union stressed its readiness to engage in talks on strategic arms limitations." "And what about Washington?" -- the weekly asks. "Haig declined to set any deadline by which the United States would be prepared to discuss this major problem. One would be in order to recall that at the beginning the representatives of the U.S. administration said that the SALT talks would be resumed in 1981, then in 1982. Now they are not in a position to mention any deadline at all."

"Officials in Washington say that before embarking upon negotiations it is allegedly necessary to complete the revision of their attitude to the problem of strategic arms limitations. In plain language it means they have to wait for themselves. In the process, different preliminary conditions are being put forward," the weekly says.

"What is behind all this? It looks as if the United States is inclined to engage not so much in talks as in talking about talks. And by doing precisely this, Washington hopes to buy time for implementing its vast military programmes. The totality of the responsibility for the consequences of this policy rests with the U.S. administration," the article says. The weekly points out that the same kind of talking about talks is also heard in Vienna where a fresh round began recently of discussions on mutual armed force and armaments reductions in central Europe, as well as at the Madrid meeting of representatives of countries which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

U.S. OBSTRUCTION AT CSCE CONFERENCE NOTED

Teplov Cites Differences

LD031448 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 3 Feb 82

[By TASS commentator Vladimir Teplov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS -- The follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) is to resume in Madrid next week. Let us recall that in December last year -- three days prior to the announcement of the recess -- the delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries tabled a draft final document of the meeting. During a preliminary discussion of the draft, representatives of a number of Western and socialist states, having made a number of reservations, gave a positive appraisal of it on the whole, describing it as an acceptable basis for completing of the work. Prospects for that, really, look quite good if, of course, agreement is reached on a zone of application of confidence-building and security measures.

The peoples of Europe, and not only of Europe, expect that all participants in the Madrid meeting who have repeatedly proclaimed their allegiance to the all-European process, will concentrate their efforts on a solution to the remaining problems so that the meeting could end with tangible positive results.

However, according to reports from Washington, Brussels and some other capitals of NATO countries, members of that military political bloc, with few exceptions, are nurturing different plans. They intend to use the Madrid meeting for interfering in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and for laying groundless claims on other participating states which are rendering friendly assistance to Poland in the rehabilitation of its economy and stabilisation of life in the country.

With an intention to turn the Madrid meeting into an instrument of interference in the affairs of other states, the USA is seeking to undermine the basic principles of European stability and cooperation, and is worsening the atmosphere for a dialogue between East and West. In other words, it is taking steps with a view to further aggravating international tension in order to stop the all-European process, to weaken the European peoples' resistance to the realisation of the U.S. plans for turning Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear place d'armes.

The USSR and other countries of the socialist community approach the Madrid meeting from utterly different positions.

The recently issued communique on the visit by Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, to the GDR emphasized that a successful completion of the Madrid meeting, including the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be of big importance in the present-day international situation and would accord with the fundamental national interests of European peoples. Reaffirmed in the document is the USSR's and the GDR's readiness to multiply everything positive that has been achieved on this way started in Helsinki and to secure the further development and enrichment of all-European contacts in all fields, and the building of trust between the CSCE participants.

Thus, the course of the countries of the socialist community aimed at preserving, continuing and developing the all-European process firmly counters the USA's and NATO's line towards undermining the process and towards increasing confrontation between European states.

'Unseemly Intrigues'

LD040548 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA has published today a TASS report entitled "Unseemly Intrigues Around the Madrid Meeting" which says:

The meeting of representatives of states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Madrid Meeting) is to resume its deliberations in the capital of Spain on February 9.

The meeting in Madrid is being held in keeping with the agreements contained in the Final Act which was signed in Helsinki in 1975 by the top leaders of thirty-three European states, the USA and Canada. The Helsinki conference opened up broad possibilities for strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe. It marked the beginning of a new stage of relaxation of tensions and development of a process of peaceful and equal cooperation between states with different social systems. The Soviet Union, like those who hold dear peace and detente, is of the view that one major factor of strengthening the stability and peace in Europe is a consistent continuation of this process. All the positive elements that have been achieved on the Helsinki path can and must be increased.

The Madrid meeting of the representatives of states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is an integral part of the all-European process, could, in the case of its successful completion, contribute to making further headway in implementing the Helsinki agreements and to facilitate the preservation and development of detente. This would be of especially important significance in the present international situation.

The Soviet Union -- and this is its position of principle, not one dictated by expediency -- attaches big importance to the all-European process. As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the process begun by the Helsinki conference must be a continuous one. Any forms of negotiations -- multilateral, bilateral -- ought to be used for resolving problems of concern to Europe.

The Madrid meeting has already done a big job. A substantial rapprochement has been achieved of positions on the basic questions concerning all the sections of the Final Act. It is important to note that at the meeting there is a large degree of agreement on the key question -- that of convening a conference on confidenct-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe.

In mid-December of 1981 a group of neutral and non-aligned states emerged with a constructive initiative by officially sponsoring a draft final document which, in the opinion of the majority of the participants, constituted an acceptable basis for a positive completion of the Madrid meeting. In this manner the necessary prerequisites have been created so as to complete, given the existence of political will and realism, the meeting with results that would meet the basic interest of all the European peoples.

However, a successful completion of the Madrid meeting is clearly not part of the plans of some circles of the NATO bloc and above all of the U.S. ruling circles. Previously, they also attempted to sharpen the situation at the Madrid meeting and under all kinds of spurious pretexts to lead it away from tackling the essential problems of European security and cooperation.

At present, these circles, in their desire to further sharpen the international situation and to whip up the arms race, are embarking on a campaign hostile to Poland and to all the socialist countries. As is clear from the recent NATO decisions, they would like to use the Madrid meeting for these aims, to impose on the meeting the discussion of the situation in the Polish People's Republic, and to make the meeting into an arena for confrontation. This provocative scheme is clearly at variance with the principles underlying the relations between states, proclaimed by the Helsinki Final Act and is a gross violation of these principles. And of course it has nothing whatsoever in common with the contents of the work, the nature and the objectives of the Madrid meeting.

Crocodile tears over human rights in the Polish People's Republic are shed above all in those countries of the West where the fundamental rights and freedoms are being violated systematically, crudely and on a massive scale. It is precisely in the West that many millions of people are jobless, and the number of homeless and underprivileged is constantly growing, racism is on the rampage and police arbitrariness manifests itself on a growing scale.

The anti-Polish and antisocialist campaign is being incited and orchestrated by the self-same official U.S. circles which, running the gauntlet of world public opinion, are supporting the Israeli aggressors, giving military aid to the blood-stained Salvadoran junta, actively cooperating with the Pinochet clique, encouraging the illegitimate practices of the South African racists and conniving with every sort of undemocratic dictatorial regimes.

Trying to turn the Madrid meeting into a means of intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, the United States is undermining the foundations of European stability and cooperation, seeking to stem the development of the European process and worsening the atmosphere for East-West dialogue.

The intention to stage another political farce in Madrid prompts the logical question: How seriously do the leaders of the United States and other NATO countries approach the continuation of the European process initiated in Helsinki, while protesting their commitment to it so vociferously? It should be obvious that these activities can only subvert everything positive that was achieved in the course of the Madrid meeting. They are incompatible with the letter and the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

It is common knowledge that not everyone likes the road charted by Europe for itself in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. It is at odds with the policy line for attaining military superiority with the help of the unprecedented military buildup by NATO. What point there is in taking care about the strengthening of security and the promotion of cooperation in Europe if certain global calculations assign to it the role of a theater of operations!

It is here that the root cause should be sought of the insistent attempts to substitute demagogy that is hostile to the socialist Polish state and to every Pole for constructive efforts for peace.

Major conclusions for the future are prompted by the experience of the work of the conference, Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech in Helsinki on July 31, 1975. The main one of them, expressed in the final document, is, according to the Soviet leader, that no one should, relying on some foreign-policy considerations or others, try to dictate to other peoples how they should arrange their internal affairs. The people of every state, and they alone, have the sovereign right to decide their internal affairs and to establish their internal laws, Leonid Brezhnev continued, and any other approach constitutes shaky and dangerous ground for the cause of international cooperation.

This wise warning is fully topical and sounds particularly timely today.

As for the Soviet Union, it will continue to resolutely oppose any attempt at intervention in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, including, of course, at such an international forum as the Madrid meeting. If the normal work at the Madrid forum is disrupted as a consequence of the intentions to use it to advance purpose which are at odds with the genuine interests of the European nations, all responsibility for this would be borne by those who practise such activities.

MATYASH ASSAILS U.S. POLICY AT UNITED NATIONS

LD041012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2328 GMT 3 Feb 82

["Forced Admissions" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Vladimar Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb (TASS) — In an interview on television J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, expressed alarm at the United States' declining prestige in the United Nations. She admitted that the United States "does not have reliable allies in the United Nations" and that the "Soviet Union has greater influence among the developing countries than the United States." According to the influential British FINANCIAL TIMES "J. Kirkpatrick's pronouncements reflect the Reagan administration's increasing animosity toward the United Nations and the growing influence of the developing states in it." Yes, the weakening of the U.S. positions in the United Nations is downright alarming for the Reagan administration, although in Washington's corridors of power they prefer to keep silent about the real reasons for this. But they are well known. Primarily, they are Washington's attempts to talk to this representative international organization in the language of unceremonious diktat, pressure and blackmail, and to impose its will on it without taking into account the changes taking place in the world.

Washington is trying, albeit in vain, to set aside from the United Nations a solution to such key problems of the day as a reduction in the military danger, averting the threat of a nuclear war and the consolidation of universal peace. While the United Nations, expressing the cherished aspirations of all peace-loving mankind, was proclaiming the eighties as second decade of disarmament, Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, with brazen cynicism, was calling them "the decade of confrontation" with the Soviet Union.

The American delegation is blocking resolutions of the world community aimed at fulfilling the main UN task -- the task of maintaining peace and international security. The United States together with its Western allies and Beijing, has refused to join in the General Assembly resolution, supported by more than 100 states, which contained an appeal "to take all necessary steps to prevent the further weakening or disruption to the process of detente." Washington is opposed to the implementation of the Soviet proposal to conclude a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

The signing of such a document is particularly important in the conditions of the militarist circles of the United States -- and NATO as a whole -- whipping up an unbridled arms race and proposing the monstrous doctrines of the "permissibility" and "acceptability" of nuclear war, accompanied by excessive fanning of the myth about the "Soviet military threat."

The work of the latest forum of the UN General Assembly showed that virtually all states see the elimination of the threat of nuclear war as the most important task of the present day. The Soviet Union, which has proposed that a declaration be adopted on averting a nuclear catastrophe, has concentrated the attention of the international community on this danger. However, Washington, together with its closest allies in NATO, voted against the declaration which was proposed by the USSR and supported by the majority of the UN member states. The United States also rejected an appeal to begin talks soon on ending the production of nuclear weapons and on a gradual reduction in their supplies until their final liquidation.

American UN diplomacy, which is defying the world community, is striving to wreck an international conference on the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation and is wrecking the UN efforts, whose purpose is to grant freedom and independence to the much-suffering people of Namibia. Washington has blocked the Security Council's signing a resolution condemning Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights which demanded that obligatory sanctions be taken against the reckless aggressor.

All this points to the hegemonistic ambitions of the United States which is ignoring the desire of the UN member countries for a constructive dialogue and for a mobilization of the efforts of the world community against the threat of war. The imperious U.S. claims are seriously hindering the process of enhancing the role and importance of the United Nations in the struggle to improve the political climate in the world, to safeguard international security and the development of broad cooperation between states in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION NOT TO DISCUSS POLAND

LD021840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The 33d session of the UN Human Rights Commission is taking place in Geneva. Our correspondent asked Ambassador Valeria Aleksandrovich Zorin, head of the Soviet delegation, to outline its tasks.

[Begin Zorin recording] Foremost of the six questions on the agenda is discussion on countering the crude mass violations of human rights perpetrated by Israel, which is occupying Arab territory. Also to be discussed are the violations of human rights in the south of Africa, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala and other regions of the world.

Attempts by the American delegation to present as a special topic of the agenda the question of alleged violations of human rights in Poland were not successful, as the U.S. delegation did not even receive the support of its allies. As a result, it was decided not to put this question up for discussion by the commission, and the agenda was approved in the form agreed upon at the past session. [end recording]

OPENING OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD031510 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 3 Feb, TASS -- U.N. circles are deeply concerned about the stalemate in global talks on economic issues, caused by the U.S. obstructionist stand. The developing countries hoped that the talks would result in the elimination of the most scandalous forms of discrimination in the sphere of trade and economic international relations. But it has not been possible for the second year now even to start realising this initiative -- through Washington's fault.

Opening a regular session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar declared that prime attention must be paid to the global talks.

The current economic crisis, he said, had the most detrimental consequences for the least developed countries, which shouldered the heavy burden of indebtedness, balance of payments deficits, inflation, unemployment and misery.

As is known, the unjust conditions of international trade, the protectionist obstacles created by leading capitalist countries and the sway of transnational corporations are ruinous for the weak economies of emergent states. By the beginning of this year, their debts to imperialist powers and private banks totalled more than $500,000 million. Javier Perez de Cuellar called for joint actions to redress the existing socioeconomic imbalance in the world. Representatives of the developing countries point out that some of them now have to give away nearly all their export earnings to pay only the interest on the debts.

ECOSOC Chairman Milan Komatina of Yugoslavia emphasised that the absence of dialogue between developed and developing countries caused serious concern. That, he said, had an adverse effect not only on relations between those states but also on the entire international cooperation as a whole.

U.S. DEMANDS RECONSIDERATION OF DRAFT LOS PACT

LD031606 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 3 Feb, TASS -- the USA has demanded in an ultimatum form that more than 150 states reconsider the major provisions of the draft international Law of the Sea Convention. The document has been resultant of almost eight-years-long intense work, compromises and mutual concessions which were at first approved by Washington itself as well. This time the White House has issued President Reagan's statement on his administration's intention to make the participants in a future convention in point of fact to rewrite newly-defined sections of the document to please U.S. mining corporations which seek an uncontrolled plunder of the mineral resources of the world ocean.

The statement by the White House is the culmination of the impudent campaign of sabotaging international understandings, a campaign started by the new administration immediately after coming to power. The campaign has been conducted in a exceptionally unceremonious and rude manner. When the delegations of 157 countries gathered in New York in March last year to start the concluding stage of work on a draft convention, as was agreed earlier, Washington suddenly stated that it did not intend to participate in the work and would set about scrutinizing the prepared document anew.

Clearly seen behind Washington's imperial claims is the greed of U.S. business which dislikes the restrictions being imposed by the draft convention on the production of economic minerals on the seabed outside national jurisdiction.

Thus the head of the U.S. delegation at the Law of the Sea Conference, Assistant Secretary of State James Malone frankly stated that, in the opinion of the USA, the share alloted to countries for the use of the seabed resources is too big.

The U.S. hegemonist stand arouses deep indignation among the other participants in the Law of the Sea Conference. The conference's Chairman T.T.B. Koh has stated that it is impossible to satisfy the demands for substantial changes in the draft convention. Nigerian representative M.S. Adio has said the future of all nations should not be made dependent on the whims of one state however big.

Many U.S. Law of the Sea specialists are, too, aware of the untenability of Washington's claims.

REAGAN PLANS SHARP INCREASE IN MILITARY BUDGET

LD031452 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb, TASS -- Ronald Reagan's administration has taken a decision to increase sharply its already record high military budget. The newspaper Washington POST quotes U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger as saying at a closed session of the Senate Armed Services Committee that more than 255 billion dollars will be allocated to the Pentagon in the new 1983 financial year starting on October 1. This is 10 billion dollars more than previously planned and 30 billion dollars more than the Pentagon's current budget. The lion's share of the allocations will be used to develop and manufacture new types and systems of armaments, such as the intercontinental ballistic missile MX, new strategig bomber B-1, neutron weapons as well as to continue work in the field of chemical, biological and space weapons.

The local observers, commenting on the new militarist plans of the Reagan administration, stress that while increasing the military budget Washington is continuing to slash spending on social needs on the pretext of "improving" the country's economy. White House spokesman David Gergen in fact confirmed the American press reports about new imminent cuts in social programmes in the draft budget for the 1983 financial year.

BOOK EXAMINES U.S. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD031640 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS -- An analysis of the activities of the reactionary and bellicose force of U.S. imperialism is given in a book entitled "Billions for Armaments: the Military-Industrial Complex of the USA" published by the Moscow Mysl publishers. Georgiy Tsagolov, the author of the book, demonstrates with reliance on rich factual material how the self-seeking interests of a handful of multi-millionaires reaping fabulous profits from the arms race direct the U.S. policy into the mainstream of an aggressive adventurist course. Parading before the reader is a succession of the world's largest arms manufacturers, representatives of the top U.S. military and their allies in the administration and in political quarters.

A special chapter is devoted to militarism's destructive and long-term impact on the economy. Contrary to the assertions of the official propaganda bent on presenting the military orders as incentives to the economic growth, the author adduces convincing facts and arguments characterizing the Pentagon as the main guilty party responsible for the growing unemployment, inflation and the burden of taxes.

The book stresses in conclusion that the close ties of the present Washington administration with the military-industrial complex are not confined to militarist rhetorics alone. They manifest themselves in the most dangerous political actions intended to further undermine detente and to whip up the arms race.

HAIG INTIMIDATES SENATE ON POLISH, USSR MOVES

LD031520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Feb 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Levchenko and Vladimir Gerasichev]

[Text] REUTER reports the address by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Judging from the REUTER report, Haig is stubbornly continuing to develop the spiral of the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign. It got to the point that the secretary of state embarked on plain intimidation of the senators, stating that if the United States does not adopt even harsher measures against Poland and the Soviet Union, this will show the United States' inability to resolve problems in other parts of the world.

Thus claims to world domination and to a right to decide the fates of peoples as it sees fit are once again to be heard in Washington.

It must be said that such a way of putting things evokes amazement not only outside the United States but in Washington itself, in that same Senate Foreign Relations Committee before which Secretary of State Haig spoke. Alan Cranston, a Democratic senator and member of the committee, criticized the White House's linkage of events in Poland with talks on disarmament and other international problems. By reviewing the bankrupt policy of containing communism which the White House conducted during the cold war and fanning anti-Soviet hysteria, President Reagan is causing damage not only to the prospects for achieving concrete results at disarmament talks but to the cause of peace in general, Senator Cranston stressed.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA COMPARES ROOSEVELT, REAGAN

LD291005 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 29 Jan 82

["Lessons of Realism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS -- Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been perhaps the major figure in the political arena of the United States of the present century, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today on the occasion of Roosevelt's birth centenary which falls due on January 30. The activities of the 32nd President of the USA and his personality continue to rivet attention both in the United States itself and beyond it. For decades that have passed since Roosevelt's death his adversaries have spared no effort to discredit the President's steps aimed at solving the socio-economic problems facing U.S. society. The reasonability of Roosevelt's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1933, his active participation during World War Two in the creation of the anti-Hitler coalition and in the elaboration of the principles of inter-state relations in the post-war world have been criticized in a particularly sharp way from right-wing extremist positions.

With the Reagan administration's advent to power, the article goes on, Roosevelt's name through the efforts of the ideologists of conservatism and reaction came to be associated in America with everything that is fundamentally and categorically rejected by the Republicans. This applies both to the conceptions of state government, economic theory, social policy, and the very practice of the government's activities.

The foreign-policy failures of subsequent administrations are being ascribed to certain primary miscalculations allegedly made by Roosevelt himself. Underlying those failures in actual fact has been and is inability and at times unwillingness of most of his successors in the White House to recognize the existence of new political realities in the world.

Considerations which are fundamentally important from the viewpoint of the survival of capitalism and which the Roosevelt administration was guided by when making concessions to the U.S. working people in the conditions of the crisis were taken into account in the elaboration of the main directions of the economic and social policy by practically all subsequent governments of the USA. They did not dare to encroach in any serious way on the working class' main social gains achieved in the thirties.

"The Reagan administration's internal-policy course is admittedly an abrupt turn in U.S. state politics in the past almost fifty years and deals the most serious blow since Franklin Roosevelt's days," the article stresses.

CPSU MESSAGE TO JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY

LD040532 Moscow TASS in English 0522 GMT 4 Feb 82

["Message of Greetings of the CPSU Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb,TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the delegates to the 46th Congress of the Socialist Party of Japan and to all the party members.

"Your congress," the message reads, "is taking place at a complex and critical time, when the tasks of the struggle against the imperialist policy of escalating international tension, building up armaments and conducting preparations for nuclear war have assumed major importance on the world scene. A broad-based mass movement against the threat of war, for curbing the arms race and for reducing armaments has begun in the world."

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has reiterated its solidarity with the efforts of the socialist party and all the democratic forces against the militarization of the country, in defence of its anti-war constitution, for a Japan without nuclear weapons, for the rescinding of its military alliance with the United States and for the advance of the country on the path of peace and neutrality.

The message expresses the hope that the congress will help to strengthen the anti-imperialist and anti-war positions of the Japanese working class and the socialist party and facilitate its efforts in defence of the democratic rights and vital interests of the working people and the expansion of friendly contacts between the CPSU and the SPJ and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan.

MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL CONDOLENCES ON SUSLOV DEATH

PM021617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the communists and all working people of Mongolia, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural and the Mongolian Council of Ministers express profound condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with the death of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a prominent figure of the CPSU and Soviet state and a fervent fighter in the international communist movement.

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was a major theoretician who made a valuable contribution to the creative development and defense of Marxism-Leninism. He was a very experienced party leader who devoted all his strength and knowledge to the cause of building socialism and communism in the Soviet Union and to the cause of defending October's great gains, and a consistent internationalist who made an important contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and of the international communist, workers and national liberation movement.

Mongolia's communists and working people know well and rate highly M.A. Suslov's great services to the cause of developing and deepening the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and between our countries and peoples. The bright memory of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, Mongolia's true friend, an illustrious son of the heroic Soviet people and a staunch Bolshevik-Leninist who devoted his whole life to the triumph of the great cause of communism and for the good and happiness of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind will be preserved forever in the Mongolian working people's hearts.

[Signed] MPRP Central Committee

Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural

Mongolian Council of Ministers

BARIALAY DENIES SOVIET BOMBING OF QANDAHAR

LD032026 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 3 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov]

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb, TASS -- Western mass media have bungled it again. The French bourgeois press published a fabrication touted by Western news agencies to the effect that the Soviet and Afghan aviation have allegedly "subjected to fierce bombing the city of Qandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city." "As a result, the peddlers of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet slanderous allegations allege, hundreds of innocent people have died."

However, the canard launched by the Western disinformation experts did not survive even a few hours. The Paris newspaper LE MATIN published on the same day and interview with the alternate member of the Politbureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Mahmud Barialay who has arrived here to attend the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party. The representative of Afghanistan resolutely refuted the sacreligious fabrication amplified by the Western press.

Reports alleging the bombing of Qandahar, M. Barialay told a LE MATIN correspondent, are another of the fabrications of imperialist propaganda. The truth, however, is that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fully controls the situation both in all the towns and rural areas. Any other information, including the one concerning the situation in Qandahar, constitutes an ill-intentioned invention. Incidentally, the Western press in general is known for its utter unscrupulousness in concoting fabrications. I personally repeatedly "was assassinated" in its pages. And this lie was never refuted. Regarding the limited contingent of Soviet troops, M. Barialay said further, it is present in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in order to help the lawful government of the republic to rebuff the imperialist interference from without. In the Pakistani territory the American and Chinese instructors are forming, arming and training counterrevolutionary gangs infiltrated in Afghanistan. What would they say in France if foreign powers infiltrated into its territory thousands of mercenaries? the representative of Afghanistan said in conclusion.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH KING OF NEPAL

LD041134 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow 4 Feb TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the king of Nepal, Bir Bikram Shah Dev Birendra, conveying congratulations and wishes of success to friendly Nepal on the occasion of the national holiday of the country. I express confidence, the message says, that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nepal will continue steadily developing for the good of our peoples and for the sake of the consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The king of Nepal replied, expressing sincere gratitude for the congratulations and kind wishes.

MARSHAL OGARKOV DEPARTS FOR SRV, KAMPUCHEA

LD040634 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 4 Feb 82

["For a Friendly Visit" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS -- As was reported by the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today, first deputy defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov left for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for an official friendly visit.

VCP 52D FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

OW031812 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Dear friends! 3 February is the 52d founding anniversary of the VCP [Vietnamese Communist Party]. In this connection, our station commentator Grammatikov writes:

Soviet communists and the Soviet people as a whole entertain friendly and fraternal feelings and deep respect for the VCP, the tested vanguard unit of the Vietnamese people and the fighting vanguard unit of the world communist movement. We understand that the VCP -- founded by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, a great revolutionary combatant and a great friend of the Soviet Union -- is the organizer and promoter of all successes of the Vietnamese people. An extremely important factor in all these successes is that Vietnamese communists have boldly and creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to Vietnam's specific conditions. The fact that the VCP has always considered its struggle as part of the world revolutionary undertaking and that it has resolved its tasks in close connection with the common tasks of the socialist community has very great significance.

Addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Le Duan, VCP Central Committee general secretary, said: Following the path charted by Lenin and achieving solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is the unswerving stand of our party and government.

Over the past 52 years since its founding, the VCP has made significant contributions to the theoretical and actual revolutionary struggle. Under the conditions of an extremely backward country whose people greatly suffered from the double yoke of oppression from aggressor colonialists and feudal landlords, Vietnamese communists knew how to rally the masses and led them in the struggle for freedom. Everyone knows that the August 1945 revolution was the first victory of Marxism-Leninism won by a colony. The Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against the colonialists and aggressors is of very great international significance. Comrade Brezhnev stressed: The lessons of this epic show the invincible strength of the Marxist-Leninist ideologies, the great significance of the thoroughly internationalist policy of the ruling Communist Party and the invincibility of a people struggling for a just cause.

Through the Vietnam example, the world peoples have once again realized how the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, which equipped its people with a concrete plan of action, succeeded in organizing a large-scale mass struggle movement, in showing a very high sense of organization and in motivating the masses to score very great armed exploits.

Soviet communists are aware that the Vietnamese laboring people are conducting socialist construction under constant political, economic and military pressure from the international reactionaries.

Along with defending their fatherland's sovereignty against violations by the Chinese ruling circles and the U.S. imperialists, who collude with them, the patriotic Vietnamese combatants are discharging their internationalist obligations. In one of his statements, Comrade Brezhnev called Vietnam the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. He noted that is it correct to say that defending Vitnam's independence means defending the interests of international socialism as a whole.

Closely united by common objectives and tasks, the CPSU and the VCP have manifested their identity of views on major international issues. During his Moscow meeting last September with Comrade Le Duan, Comrade Brezhnev said: Our foreign policies' common objective is peace; peace for all peoples, a lasting, stable, just and indestructible peace. Soviet party and government leaders have on many occasions voiced their support for the foreign policy of the VCP and the SRV which is aimed at eliminating tension in Southeast Asia and turning it into a zone of peace and stability. In turn, the Soviet initiatives on disarmament and prevention of a new world war, which fully reflect a love for peace, have been broadly supported by Vietnamese communists.

With their friendly and brotherly concern, the Soviet people are closely following the preparations by Vietnamese Communists and the entire Vietnamese laboring people for a major event, the Fifth VCP Congress. This congress certainly will bring about new strength for the construction of a new society in Vietnam and will help further the fraternal relations between the two parties and peoples of our countries.

It was mentioned in the VCP congress documents recently discussed at the congresses of party organizations of Vietnamese provinces and municipalities that the cornerstone of the SRV's foreign policy has been and will always be the unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries.

Joyfully celebrating the 52d founding anniversary of the FCP, the Soviet people sincerely wish Vietnamese communists and all their Vietnamese friends many new achievements in their noble struggle for the success of socialist ideals, for their national independence and freedom and for peace and security of all peoples.

GEN YEPISHEV GREETS MEAS KROCH ON APPOINTMENT

BK300900 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] To Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the KPRAF [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] General Political Department, Phnom Penh.

Dear beloved comrade:

I sincerely greet you on the occasion of your appointment as chief of the KPRAF General Political Department.

I wholeheartedly wish you and your family the best of health, prosperity and more success in fulfilling your noble duty to strengthen the defense capabilities of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] as well as in reinforcing and developing friendly ties and cooperation between our two general political departments and the armed forces of the USSR and the PRK.

[Signed] General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

BRIEFS

KHALILOV RECEIVES LAO ENVOY -- On 20 January K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Vanthong Sengmuang, ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. The conversation took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4 PM]

POLISH OFFICIAL WARNS WEST ON 'POLISH CARD'

LD031604 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb, TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Shapovalov reports:

Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz stressed at a press conference here that the sources of the aggravation of international relations should be sought not in the events in Poland, as this is being done by Western propaganda, but in the strategic goals of imperialist forces. The West counted on the change of the socialist orders in Poland as a beginning of the disintegration of the entire community of socialist countries. The collapse of these calculations as a result of the declaration of martial law prompted the current anti-Polish campaign which is being conducted by the United States. Understanding displayed by socialist states, their economic might and political support constitute the international guarantee of the normalisation of the situation in the Polish People's Republic.

Jozef Wiejacz declared that Western countries take a different approach to the situation in Poland. The failure of the "day of solidarity with Poland" attests to the differences in the positions of governments in a number of Western countries, which do not correspond to the U.S. policy. The initiators of that noisy campaign failed to achieve desired results.

The Polish People's Republic should now concentrate its efforts to counter the attempts at interference in its internal affairs and their transformation into an international problem, as well as to counter attempts of economic blockade. We repeatedly rejected and are resolutely rejecting any attempts at interference and pressure which contradict the United Nations Charter, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international documents.

Jozef Wiejacz stressed that we warn against the attempts to play the so-called Polish card, and point out the danger of the attempts to use the situation in Poland against the interests of all European states. At the same time we reaffirm our determination to continue the invariable course in foreign policy.

He also pointed out that Poland will counter the attempts to turn the forthcoming Madrid meeting into a rostrum for accusations and slanderous fabrications with regard to Poland. The Polish delegation will go to the Spanish capital not to discuss the internal affairs of Poland or other countries. Such attempts may seriously damage the course of the all-European conference in whose continuation the majority out of the 35 nations which signed the Final Act are interested.

POLES PROVOKED AT 'INTERFERENCE' FROM WEST

PM040957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent A. Druzenko under the rubric "Provocations by Poland's Enemies": "Who Is It They Are Defending"]

[Text] Warsaw -- So that fine word "Solidarity" is once again being defiled and its lofty and noble meaning is being perverted. For almost a year and a half all sorts of politicking extremists, who on instructions from imperialist circles were hatching a counterrevolutionary plot against their own people and cold-bloodedly edging the country toward civil war and national catastrophe, tried to hide behind it in Poland. Now the U.S. administration has opted outright for falsification. Unceremoniously interfering in the sovereign Polish state's internal affairs, it has launched a hysterical anti-Polish campaign. The latest, although hardly the final act of this crude farce is, according to the scenario of those describing it, to be the so-called "day of solidarity with the Polish people" scheduled for 30 January.

It is difficult even to say which is most in evidence in all this -- sheer spitefulness, undisguised belligerence or barefaced hypocrisy. Maybe it is a dead heat. The U.S. President and his retinue are, it appears, extremely concerned about the fate of Polish workers and the alleged "curtailment of their rights." Moreover, if we are to believe U.S. propaganda, the Polish working people's only genuine "protector" is none other than Mr Reagan himself. True, the extremely important question of whether or not Poland's workers need the White House incumbent's "protection" is deliberately ignored.

A few days ago I had a chat with workers at a truck plant in Lublin. They spoke about various things -- how life is gradually getting back to normal, the problems involved in organizing production and in economic reform and how much still needs to be done to resolve the crisis in the country.

"We are solving and will continue to solve our own problems," foundryman Stanislaw Reszka said. "Let no one in the West think that they can meddle in our internal affairs. We are familiar with President Reagan's statements -- one minute he threatens us, then he poses as the "protector" of our interests and then he announces economic sanctions and unleashes a hysterical propaganda campaign against our country. He is acting, if you'll pardon the expression, like a cowboy and not as befits a serious politician. As for the threats and sanctions, this is not the first time the imperialists have resorted to them in order to put pressure on the socialist countries, but we in the socialist community have coped with all the difficulties. We will cope this time, too, whatever the difficulties."

The hypocrisy of the Polish working people's new-found "protectors" lies in the fact that they could not care less about the interests of these working people.

The people they are concerned about are not the workers at all but the counterrevolutionaries who, much to the regret of imperialist circles in the West, failed to realize their sordid and sinister plans in Poland. The "champions of Polish freedom" so vociferously defended by them are the same "hawks" from Solidarity who publicly declared that Communists should be hanged. They are the extremists who plunged the country and its economy into a state of chaos. They are the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] "brain trust" who worked on the assumption that the collapse of the socialist system in Poland was only a matter of weeks away. They are the quasi-fascist thugs from the Confederation for an Independent Poland who were making plans to spread terror and violence through Polish enterprises and on the streets of Polish cities. They are the turncoats and renegades (like the two former ambassadors) who betrayed their country and earned their 30 pieces of silver by scurrilously slandering it. They are the "patriots" from Solidarity who found themselves in the West and who, having lost all conception of civic dignity, are now urging the states which have given them refuge not to supply a single kilogram of food to Poland.

What really prompted this hysterical anti-Polish campaign was Washington's profound annoyance that the Polish counterrevolutionaries' plans had been foiled. "To be frank," the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, "we should not be too surprised at the U.S. President's behavior. After all, prior to 13 December he depicted the situation as it was described by certain Solidarity leaders. Hence the calls, frequently reiterated at the time by the White House, for no one to interfere and for the Poles to be allowed to solve their own problems. At the same time secret calculations were already being made about when Solidarity's 'advisers' and chiefs would seize power and take over the Warsaw Belweder and even the royal castle. But when those hopes were suddenly dashed on 13 December, their infuriation with the Poles who had dared to solve their problem in ways other than those conceived by the White House, surfaced, impudent threats against Poland were then heard...."

The unceremonious interference of the United States, a number of its allies and NATO circles in Poland's internal affairs is provoking legitimate indignation among the Polish public. In newspaper articles and radio and television interviews, at meetings and in private conversations here people are resolutely protesting the anti-Polish and antisocialist campaign launched in the West.

With good reason people are asking: Who gave politicians ensconced in the White House or NATO'S Brussels headquarters the right to decide Poles' destiny for them? How can the same politicians who are fostering apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, backing bloody dictatorships in South Korea, Chile, Paraguay and Guatemala and conniving at Israel's increasingly brazen aggressive escapades against the Arab peoples pose as "champions of human rights?" The latest wave of antisocialist hysteria generated in the West promises only to increase the threat to peace and to bring back the "cold war" era.

More than once in modern history imperialism has tried to dictate to the socialist countries. But every time this policy has brought it nothing but ignominious failure. The present attempt to influence Poland and the Poles is also futile. Their attitude to it was expressed by TRYBUNA LUDU when it wrote the other day: "...No one, not even the U.S. President, can dictate to us what our policy should be. No threats or slander will change our position. We will solve our difficulties ourselves, with the help of our true friends."

That is the truth, and no provocative "solidarity days" or "worldwide TV spectaculars," however many million dollars are spent on them, can obscure that.

PRESS SCORE WESTERN 'PROPAGANDA' ON POLAND

Preview of ICA TV Show

PM031511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch under the general heading "Propaganda Spectacle": "The Bit Between Their Teeth"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Jan -- The more the situation in Poland returns to normal, the more frantic Washington's attempts to prevent this process and to poison the international atmosphere. The reaction of U.S. official circles to W. Jaruzelski's speech in the Polish Sejm is characteristics of this. The resolute rebuff to the imperialist powers' policy of interfering in Poland's internal affairs and to the policy of ultimatums, sanctions and boycotts, as well as the exposure of the hypocrisy of Washington figures who are trying to pose as friends of the Polish people, immediately irritated and displeased Washington.

A White House spokesman declared that from the U.S. viewpoint it is impossible to call the purport of Jaruzelski's speech "positive." U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, who was in Geneva, expressed the same view. He was in such a hurry to tell the world of his "disappointment" that State Department spokesman Fischer was forced to call a press conference...in the middle of the night.

An ideological diversion planned for the end of January -- a special television program -- should be listed among the provocative ventures designed to artificially dramatize the situation and to fan anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria still more. The U.S. propaganda service -- the International Communication Agency, of which Charles Wick is director -- is preparing it on the President's orders and with the active participation of the State Department.

The initiators of the television show for foreign countries, which is designed to prompt the U.S. allies to resort to confrontation and economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, are trying to present the planned provocative measure as an expression of "solidarity" with the Polish people.

If President Reagan were really concerned about the Polish people's interests, the DAILY WORLD writes editorially, he would have approved deliveries of food and taken other measures to help restore the Polish economy instead of imposing sanctions.

The dreams of the American "friends" of the Polish people or, rather, the godfathers of Polish counterrevolution, of striking a lethal blow against socialism in Poland are convincingly set forth in the distinctive manifesto of the so-called "Committee for a Free World." Its members include such leading "hawks" as N. Podhoretz, editor of the conservative journal COMMENTARY, the writers S. Bellow and I. Kristol and others.

In the published document the committee urged that advantage be taken of the "historic opportunity" that has arisen in Poland to prevent stabilization of the situation in that country and to wrest it from the socialist community.

In U.S. business, political and public circles there are many clearthinking people who well understand the danger of a cold war revival and the senselessness and futility of economic and other "sanctions" against Poland and the Soviet Union. The debates among scientists, economists and specialists in the foreign policy sphere concerning the "judiciousness and effectiveness" of such actions, the Washington POST writes, show that no trade or economic restrictions with regard to the Soviet Union will be able to change its policy. And in the opinion of G. Kennan, formerly a well-known diplomat and now a historian, such measures can only have a negative effect, since they lead to the escalation of tension and do not resolve any problems.

However, Washington does not heed the voice of reason. The calls for the resumption of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks to be blocked as a means of "punishing" the Soviet Union are a further manifestation of the shortsightedness of the makers of that policy. The Washington figures would thereby be punishing themselves as well, since the curbing of the dangerous arms race and the prevention of war, including nuclear war, certainly accord with U.S. interests no less than with Soviet interests.

TV Show's Aim; Reaction

PM041059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "A Vulgar Concoction"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan -- Washington's cold war crusaders do not shun any method or means to swing the censer of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria and justify in the world public's eyes its policy of reckless militarism and whipping up of international tension. In this campaign, the U.S. administration has recently been assigning a particularly large place to the subversive work of various official department's propaganda service operating parallel to the U.S. CIA and, as U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes, "engaged in carrying out their own misinformation projects to present the Russians in an unfavorable light."

In an article subheaded "Washington Takes Off the Gloves," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT notes that the leading role in disseminating U.S. propaganda in foreign countries has been assigned by the Reagan administration to the International Communication Agency (ICA), which has a staff of 7,500 and an annual budget of $489 million.

ICA Director Charles Wick prepared the present anti-Polish television show for foreign countries. In an attempt to find an outlet for the irritation and impotent rage felt in U.S. ruling circles over the measures to suppress the orgy of counterrevolution in Poland, Wick proposed to give vent to them in the form of a television spectacular to show Washington's "solidarity" with the antisocialist forces which pushed Poland to the brink of civil war.

The propaganda operation received the approval of President Reagan, who decided to make a statement for the television show. Secretary of State A. Haig sent telegrams to U.S. ambassadors abroad with instructions to organize appearances by various countries' statesmen and public figures for inclusion in the propaganda action. At Washington's command, midnight meetings were planned with Polish extremists both in the United States and in other countries.

However, despite all the efforts to advertise the goods as the "greatest show in world history," the propaganda spectacular, as the U.S. press admits, is provoking disgust and suspicion rather than enthusiasm in many countries. The Washington POST writes that many European press representatives have stated frankly that they consider the television broadcast an example of "U.S. vulgarity."

Western 'Slander'

PM040859 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 January publishes on page 3 an 800-word Capt V. Nikanorov article under the heading "Slanderers."

It deplores the fact that, although life in Poland is "returning to normal" and Western hopes for "the speedy collapse of socialism in Poland" have proved unfounded, Western propaganda is continuing to allege that the situation in Poland is deteriorating: "Piling one lie on top of another and trying to manipulate public opinion, the enemies of socialist Poland are trying to prevent the restoration of legality and public order in Poland."

Nikanorov concludes: "Bourgeois propaganda, playing on peoples' ignorance of the true essence of the events taking place in Poland, is hypocritically shedding tears over the alleged stifling of democracy in that country. Not a word is said about how the imposition of martial law literally at the last moment prevented the antisocialist forces from unleashing a fratricidal civil war in Poland. The counterrevolution failed. Also vain are the efforts of those who are hoping for a big catch in the murky water of lies and slander with regard to the Polish Government's lawful actions."

Polish Press Criticism

LD031442 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 3 Feb 82

["Using the Recipes of the Cold War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb, TASS -- The POLISH PRESS AGENCY has transmitted a review of Polish newspaper comments criticising the provocative "Let Poland Be Poland" TV programme directed by President Reagan. The U.S. President, says the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA did not stop at interfering in the internal affairs of Poland, a sovereign independent state, by using the long-discredited means of the cold war. The situation in Poland today is a very difficult one, but even at this hour of trial we shall not yield to the methods of blackmail and pressure used by the Reagan administration, the article says.

Writing of Reagan's allegation that the Solidarity organization is "a symbol of Poland," the army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that Solidarity symbolises something else. It is a symbol of anarchy and of dismantling of the structure of the Polish state, "a symbol of struggle for the liquidation of socialism in Poland," "a symbol of restoration of capitalism in the People's Republic of Poland," the newspaper says.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY stresses the hypocritical character of the statements of "solidarity with the Poles" made by those who introduce economic sanctions against the Polish state, which is now experiencing economic difficulties; those who supported the bloody crimes of imperialism in Vietnam, Chile, Pretoria, El Salvador and many other countries. But the U.S. administration and the allies of the United States will not be able to force Poland with the help of their economic sanctions to change its policy which meets the interests of the Polish state, writes the newspaper DZIENNIK LUDOWY. Independence, sovereignty, dignity and honour of Poles are not a subject of bargaining, the commentary says.

POLISH PAPER CITED ON POLAND'S FUTURE COURSE

PM031527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Fate of the Poles Is in Polish Hands; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI comment"]

[Text] W. Jaruzelski's specific, constructive speech at the Sejm session under martial law conditions met the public's expectations. It answered all the doubts which have arisen, not only since 13 December 1981 but before the formation of the Military Council of National Salvation, regarding the need to use the armed forces to avert a national catastrophe, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in a commentary entitled "The Fate of the Poles Is in Polish Hands."

The Polish soldier, who spared neither his life nor his blood in World War II to liberate the country and create the basis for the socialist system and who gave so much effort to postwar peaceful building, could not remain passive.

The ideas contined in Gen W. Jaruzelski's speech are necessary to us all, since they contain optimism for the future. These words from W. Jaruzelski were also expected by our friends, who came with help at a difficult time for the country and who had grounds for fearing for the fate of socialism in Poland. The speech by the Polish party and state leader was also necessary for those who wanted to turn Poland into a detonator to destroy the correlation of forces which formed in Europe after the war and who intended to weaken the world socialist system.

These calculations were not vindicated. W. Jaruzelski clearly stated from the Sejm rostrum: As now, so in the future Poland's place is in the family of socialist states, in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, among equal and friendly peoples. The Polish-Soviet alliance is the basis of Poland's foreign policy.

The newspaper writes that attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs have been stepped up by some West European states, particularly the United States, which has imposed economic and other "sanctions" on the Polish people. These sanctions are an example of obvious violation of the norms and principles of international cooperation among states. Today it is not hard to see how dearly "selfless, wholehearted aid" to Poland would have cost. Our national pride will never allow us to surrender to that diktat.

The significance of economic cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries appears particularly clearly to Poland against this background, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasizes. This collaboration, combined today with efforts to make the maximum use of our own resources, creates the precondition for attaining economic equilibrium, recovering from crisis and gradually improving the people's material living standards.

We all feel the need to elaborate long-term prospects and a program for recovering from the crisis and restoring the economy's normal functioning. We all realize that this program should be based on firm reality, not on illusions. Such a program has been elaborated, and it contains no unspoken words or cheap optimism but gives modest assurances -- modest because of our limited potential -- that housing construction, problems of the development of health care, culture, science and education will meet society's requirements more fully. The document at the same time gives guarantees that there will be no return, in sociopolitical relations, to the methods which existed before August 1980, but that the development of the economy will proceed along the path of renewal and fundamental revision of production management and organizational structures.

Nor should it be forgotten that hard times demanding selfless labor and self-denial await the people. That is the only way to ensure a normal life for the people under conditions of limited material potential.

To proceed along this path, wise and honest authorities are needed, as is a strong and just state in which the mechanisms of socialist democracy function normally. Poland needs the efforts of the entire people to be pooled in a spirit of national consensus and higher state interests. Poland's fate is in our hands. Poles must carry the belief that we must be equal to the demands and prove once again that we are worthy of Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in conclusion.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON JARUZELSKI SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 January publishes on page 4 a report on the speech at the 25 January Sejm session by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service version published in the 26 January East Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 1, under the subhead "Jaruzelski Addresses Sejm," revealing the following variations:

Page G 1, PRAVDA supplies this opening passage: Warsaw, 26 Jan -- The Sejm session held 25 January was addressed by W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. He said: Poland has not....

Same page, PRAVDA omits the first and third sentences in paragraph two.

Page G 2, paragraph three, line three, in PRAVDA reads: ...situation prior to 13 December was even less normal. The most important....

Same page, PRAVDA omits paragraph four: I am speaking about...in a different way.

Same page, last paragraph, last line reads in PRAVDA: Poland is still a country that is exposed to numerous threats.

Page G 3, paragraph two, PRAVDA omits the passage between lines two and six: I am familiar with reports of the military operation groups...in place over the years.

Same page, same paragraph, PRAVDA omits the phrase between lines 10 and 14: It is enough to compare the figures...May it please the house:....

Page G 4, paragraph eight, line two, in PRAVDA reads: ...releases will follow. Those who are interned under the provisions of the decree, if they renounce activity against the socialist state, can return to their families and to their vocational work.

Same page, PRAVDA omits next-to-last paragraph which begins: The overwhelming majority....

Page G 5, first paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...that the extraordinary measures will not prove counterproductive and that the errors....

Same page, paragraph four, PRAVDA omits first sentence: We do not intend...or previous services.

Same page, same paragraph, PRAVDA omits the sentence starting in line five: We should show tolerance...those who had been deceived.

Same page, same paragraph, PRAVDA omits the passage from line nine to the end of the paragraph: If they have been harmed...toward rebuilding it.

Same page, PRAVDA omits the last paragraph: In this speech...and harsh words.

Page G 6, first paragraph, PRAVDA omits the first sentence: With the passing...long time ago.

Same page, paragraph five, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line one and ending in line six: May it please the house.... As a result.... (PRAVDA begins last sentence: During the martial law....)

Same page, paragraph six, PRAVDA omits the passage from line four to end of paragraph: The will to improve...anarchy and counterrevolution.

Page G 7, PRAVDA renders the first paragraph: Their allied interaction is also reinforced by the active participation of representatives of nonparty people, including figures from Catholic lay associations.

The decision on....

Same page, second paragraph, line three, through page G 8, fifth paragraph: The house is engaged in working out...results of such research. PRAVDA substitutes the following summary:

W. Jaruzelski went on to dwell on a number of draft laws on which the Sejm is working, in particular the law on the people's councils, the Council of Ministers, the provision on employees and so forth.

The directions of....

Page G 9, paragraph three, PRAVDA omits the following phrase, starting in line one: Even when the great socialist power...were being desecrated....

Same page, paragraph five, PRAVDA begins: W. Jaruzelski dwelt on the question of socialist democracy. It was not socialism that failed in Poland....

Same page, same paragraph, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line eight: Higher productivity of work...this is not enough.

Same page, paragraph six, PRAVDA omits the second sentence: Socialism must not be...very bad in Poland.

Same page, last paragraph, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line four through end of paragraph: ...over being delicate...interests of the collective.

Page G 10, PRAVDA omits first paragraph: Highest wages and incomes...to this criterion.

Same page, second paragraph, PRAVDA omits passage from line three to end of paragraph: We will ensure forever...statehood be observed.

Same page, paragraph four, PRAVDA omits passage starting in line three: Some work forces are in favor...and they will continue.

Same page, PRAVDA omits paragraph five: In the current conditions...cooperate with social commissions.

Same page, last paragraph, PRAVDA omits the passage from line two to end of paragraph: In agrement...with escaping time.

Page G 11, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in paragraph one, line three, through all of paragraph two: We shall open the path...the Polish countryside.

Same page, paragraph four, PRAVDA omits the sentence starting in line two: Many scholars have..and moral prestige.

Same page, PRAVDA omits the passage starting with paragraph five and ending in the penultimate line of paragraph eight: In many institutes...were always found.

Same page, last paragraph, PRAVDA omits two sentences starting in line three: The authorities do not intend...vision of the world.

Same page, same paragraph, PRAVDA omits the two sentences starting in line nine: Many people of authority...as a closed chapter. PRAVDA also omits the last sentence: Only the advice...not needed at all.

Page G 12, PRAVDA omits passage starting with paragraph one and ending in line three of paragraph two: Despite the exceptionally difficult...will be set up.

Same page, paragraph two, PRAVDA omits passage starting in line five to end of paragraph: The Polish language...of colloquial speech.

Same page, paragraph five, PRAVDA omits the passage from the beginning of the paragraph and ending in line four: The Polish model of socialist democracy...belongs to permanent principles.

Same page, same paragraph, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line six and ending in the penultimate line: The dialogue continues...more evident in the longer view.

Same page, last paragraph, PRAVDA omits the sentence starting in line one: There will be no room...megalomania and nationalism.

Page G 13, first paragraph, PRAVDA omits the passage starting with the last sentence and ending with the first sentence in paragraph three: In the long term...please the house!

Paragraph four, PRAVDA omits the sentence starting in line four: We are not doomed...and empty shops.

Same page, PRAVDA summarizes the passage starting with paragraph five and ending in the last paragraph, line eight: Other countries...produce and of food. The PRAVDA version reads:

W. Jaruzelski went on to speak of the main features of these programs. The main question is to supply the people with food, increase resources for food production, shift industrial production onto the lines of satisfying the requirements of agriculture and supply agriculture with resources such as to ensure a rapid, high growth in output.

We reaffirm the durability of the principles of the agricultural policy implemented until now and the equality of all sectors of agriculture. The basis for....

Same page, last paragraph, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line eleven to the end of the paragraph: Production costs must be...and to them alone.

Page G 14, PRAVDA omits the passage starting with the last sentence in paragraph two through the end of paragraph three: In order to...for housing construction.

Same page, PRAVDA omits the passage starting with the beginning of the fourth paragraph and ending in line two of the seventh paragraph: It is necessary...difficult to live there.

Same page, same paragraph, PRAVDA omits the final sentence: It is necessary...a single hospital.

Same page, paragraph eight, PRAVDA omits two sentences starting in line two: Traveling to work...ensure its improvement.

Page G 15, PRAVDA omits the passage between lines one and five of the first paragraph: We stand consistently...to its creditors.

Same page, end of paragraph three, PRAVDA omits the phrase: ...it is the conclusion...most recent experiences.

Same page, paragraph four, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line six to end of the paragraph: The government will...highly unfavorable situation.

Same page, PRAVDA omits the last three grafs: It will fulfill...threatens to distort it.

Page G 16, first paragraph, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line six and ending in line three of the fourth paragraph: Already the state...reform of retail prices.

Same page, paragraph four, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line six to end of paragraph: Without it we shall...goods and services.

Same page, paragraph five, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line three through end of page: Opinions and demands...can be written off [umorzenie].

Page G 17, PRAVDA omits the first two paragraphs: As of next month...to, work well.

Same page, PRAVDA omits the passage starting with paragraph two and ending in line three of paragraph four: May it please...ahead of us.

Same page, same paragraph, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line five through the end of paragraph six: These are already...also be modified.

Page G 18, first paragraph, PRAVDA substitutes a passage for that starting in line five to end of the paragraph: Time has blunted...fate of our nation. The PRAVDA version reads: In Poland's history, above all in the history which the young generation learns, there can be no room for evasions or omissions. We do not fear the truth -- history has proved us right.

The anti-Polish actions....

Same page, paragraph two, PRAVDA omits the passage starting in line five and ending in line three of paragraph three: After the lifting of martial law...with these questions.

Same page, PRAVDA omits the fourth paragraph: At the outset...does not relapse.

LIBYAN REPORT OF U.S. 'PROVOCATION' NOTED

LD041016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0210 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Feb (TASS) -- U.S. fighter planes belonging to the U.S. 6th Fleet sailing in the Mediterranean have committed the latest crude provocation against the Libyan Jamahriyah. As Libyan radio reported, two U.S. Phantom aircraft intercepted a Libyan civilian airliner on a regular flight from Athens to Tripoli. For a certain period of time, the report notes, the U.S. air pirates pursued the Libyan plane and carried out dangerous maneuvers close to it, causing panic among the passengers.

The government of Libya, the report says, sharply condemns this provocative, barabarous act carried out with the knowledge of the U.S. administration. At the same time it demanded that the UN Security Council take effective sanctions against air terrorists who violate the elementary norms of international law.

Washington's new provocation against Libya, local observers note in this connection, is an integral part of the broad plot directed at destabilishing this Arab country, which acts on the international scene from a consistent anti-imperialist stance. Aiming to overthrow the present Libyan revolutionary leadership, Washington is shamelessly violating international norms directly, norms enshrined in the UN Charter and other documents. Thus, last August in the Gulf of Sidra U.S. fighter planes shot down two Libyan Air Force planes on patrol near the country's coast.

Then the U.S. press reported the existence of a plan devised by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to remove M. al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, from office.

Finally, military maneuvers by the United States and its allies close to the borders of sovereign Libya have become a regular occurrence. The scripts, according to which maneuvers on such an unprecedented scale as "Bright Star" were devised and carried out, clearly point to the fact that methods of military elimination have become normal practice in Washington's policy toward Libya.

In light of these facts, Washington's accusations that the Libyan leadership is involved in "international terrorism" seem utterly false and hypocritical.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S., ISRAELI ANTI-ARAB CRUSADE

PM031657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[O. Fomin article: "In the Role of '20th Century Crusaders'"]

[Text] American imperialism and the tool of its hegemonist policy in the Near East -- Israel -- are mounting a real crusade against the Arabs. Like the medieval crusaders, Washington and Tel Aviv are pursuing predatory aims. But while the former set off on campaigns on the pretext of liberating the Christian holy places in Palestine, the White House and the Israeli Government are attracted not by a mythical "Holy Sepulcher" but by the very real natural riches and territories of the Arab countries. They openly justify their claims to them by the need to ensure "vital interests" for the United States and "living space" for Israel.

The ambitions of the "20th century crusaders" extend much further than those of their predecessors. The West European knights limited themselves to incursions into the eastern Mediterranean. The strategic aim of the United States and Israel is domination over the entire Near and Middle East. D. Middleton, military observer of the New York TIMES, recently wrote that in Pentagon strategy "Southwest Asia -- from Israel to Oman -- is now rivaling central Europe as a focus of military planning."

Since the late seventies the United States has begun actively elaborating plans to directly expand its military presence in the region from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean.

A. Perlmutter, American professor of political science and sociology and editor of the magazine STRATEGIC REVIEW, wrote in one of his articles: "The cornerstone of this (Near East -- O.F.) policy must be the physical presence of some sort of American invasion force. In practice this means the availability of bases or ports capable of supporting a powerful naval presence (possibly in Oman, Egypt, Somalia and Israel), or bases capable of providing support for large ground forces designed for a rapid strike (possibly in Saudi Arabia)." The answer to the question of the eventuality in which a strike might be made in Saudi Arabia is contained in a U.S. Congress analytical document published back in the first half of 1979. According to this document, "American leaders could plan to seize selected oil-fields if an embargo or an intolerable price hike was going to cause chaos in the United States or anywhere else in the industrial world."

The Camp David agreements were mainly directed toward ensuring U.S. military-political domination in the Near East. An open bid for an American military presence in the region was contained in the American-Israeli memorandum signed in March 1979 in Washington at the same time that the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty was concluded on the basis of the Camp David accords. According to the text of the memorandum, in the event of a "violation or danger of a violation of the treaty" the United States assumed not only diplomatic and economic pledges, but also ones "of a military nature." The document directly pointed out that in this eventuality the support for actions by Israel could include "strengthening the U.S. presence in the region."

Back then in March 1979 Washington, seeing a Security Council refusal to send UN troops to the Sinai Peninsula after the withdrawal of Israeli troops planned for 25 April 1982, secured for itself in the memorandum the "right" to take measures "to ensure the creation and maintenance of acceptable multinational forces." And this means in practice a change from the occupation of Sinai by Israelis to the occupation of the peninsula by troops of the United States and its NATO allies.

The "Carter doctrine", which proclaimed the U.S. desire to use armed forces for interference in Near and Middle East affairs, signaled Washington's intentions to carry out direct policing functions in the region, relying on support from Israel and As-Sadat's Egypt. The Pentagon, with the help of the "Rapid Deployment Force" (RDF), was intending to "replace with its own hand" -- that is, overthrow -- the governments of sovereign states that chose to pursue a policy which did not suit the oil monopolies.

Since none of the Arab countries, apart from Egypt and Oman, expressed a wish to invite the RDF onto their territory, the Americans put the emphasis on creating permanent military bases in the region. The acquisiton, modernization and equipping of bases began under President Carter and is being actively continued under the present American administration. Having obtained permission to use Egyptian bases back during As-Sadat's lifetime, the United States now effectively has at its disposal a whole chain of strongpoints for aggression extending from the Negev Desert in Israel to the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The expansion of the network of U.S. military bases and the strengthening of the Navy in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean are to help safeguard U.S. strategic interests in the Near and Middle East and in effect to impose American military domination on the region as a whole. Regular maneuvers by the U.S. Armed Forces are assigned great significance to this end. With a view to mastering a possible theater of military operations the first RDF exercise, "Bright Star," was held in Egypt in November 1980, with a total of 4,000 men taking part in all stages. In November-December 1981 the scale of the exercises was significantly expanded and they were held on Somali and Omani territory as well as in Egypt.

Israel has been and remains the chief U.S. military ally in the Near East and the most reliable bridgehead for establishing U.S. military political domination in the region. While the United States considers Israel to be its strategic prop in the Near East, Tel Aviv regards its ally as a similar chief and constant prop in building up its military might and continuing its expansionist course in the Arab world.

It is typical that the United States is the only foreign supplier of arms and military equipment for the Israeli Army. When the United States and Israel signed the memorandum of "strategic cooperation," the Arab countries expressed special concern at news of a secret appendix to the document. According to this appendix, it is planned to deploy U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in Israel, and also to deploy U.S. military personnel.

The decision adopted by the White House last year to start production of the neutron bomb roused general indignation in the Arab world. The Syrian newspaper TISHRIN voiced the misgiving that the "new bomb" may be intended for use in areas Washington declares to be a "sphere of U.S. vital interests" — namely the Near East, and used with the aim of destroying people there yet preserving the oilwells. The newspaper did not rule out the possibility of the barbaric weapons being handed over directly to Israel.

The American administration's stance with regard to the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria, has once more revealed the anti-Arab thrust of the agreement on "strategic cooperation." As for the performance staged by Washington and Tel Aviv over the "suspension of this agreement, this was an attempt to divert attention from the fact that Washington and Tel Aviv are direct accomplices in aggressive actions against the Arab peoples.

It is clear that Washington's active support is an incentive for the Israeli leadership to implement its aims to create a "greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates." This Zionist doctrine is aimed at seizing a whole series of Arab states. Recent events in the Near East cannot fail to dispel the illusions about U.S. Near East policy still current in the so-called "moderate Arab countries." Take, for example, the Reagan administration's intentions to knock together in the Near East a so-called "strategic consensus" on an anti-Soviet basis involving — apart from its main ally, Israel -- a number of Arab states. Is this not another maneuver by Washington directed against the Arab peoples? In this "alliance" designed to "breath life" into the moribund Camp David agreement, all that the Arab states are allotted is a place in the lobby of the really "cordial consensus" between America and Israel.

Egypt's experience in this regard is very eloquent. As-Sadat, who placed his country at the service of the interests of imperialism and Zionism, did not get what he expected in return from Washington — he did not gain dividends in either the political economic or military spheres. For all As-Sadat's kowtowing to his powerful patron, immediately after the Egyptian president's trip to the United States last September Mansur, the chief editor of the semiofficial Egyptian magazine OCTOBER, recognized with bitterness that "America gives to Egypt with one hand and to Israel with two." Since signing the Camp David agreements Israel has received from the United States 75 F-16 fighters, 23 F-15 fighters, 200 M60AZ tanks, a great number of artillery and missile weapons and also combat helicopters.

During the same period Egypt has received 35 F-4 fighters, 200 armored personnel carriers and is only just beginning to receive tanks. Both the quantitative and especially the qualitative aspects of American military aid to Egypt bear no comparison with the armaments received by Israel. The United States proceeds from the premise that Egypt must always be weaker than Israel in military terms. Thus, for example, the F-4 airplanes supplied to the Egyptian Air Force are a long-obsolete model of fighter bomber, and moreover they have been taken from American combat units where they had already partially exhausted their operational life.

With a view to disorienting Arab public opinion, American propaganda has shown unprecedented activeness over the sale by Washington to Saudi Arabia of five AWACS airplanes and other military equipment. It has depicted this step by Washington as a "victory" by Reagan over the Zionist lobby and has presented the U.S. President almost as a "friend of the Arabs." So what does "the military deal of the century" mean in reality? For the Americans it provides not only political and financial but also military advantages by ensuring the creation in the region of Pentagon-controlled stockpiles of American weapons.

And for the Saudis? An American sword of Damocles hangs over Riyadh and it becomes a sort of hostage of Washington, for with the delivery of AWACS airplanes to Saudi Arabia it must not pursue, by White House demand, a "policy pernicious to the prospect of stability in the Near East."

By "stability," as is known, the White House means "peace" Camp David-style, which deprives the Palestinian people of not only the right to a state but also the right to very existence, support for Tel Aviv's expansionist actions and the establishment of U.S. military and political domination in the Near East and in the Persian Gulf zone. And the AWACS airplanes, which as we can see have put not only the skies but also the policy of Saudi Arabia under Pentagon supervision, are designed to ensure this "stability."

Today, when the forces of imperialism and Zionism, led by the United States, have mounted an offensive against the peoples of the Near and Middle East, the question of the unity of the Arab countries, irrespective of their social orientation, is more topical than ever. In effect, it is a question of whether the Arab countries are going to preserve their state sovereignty and the right to use their own natural resources or whether they are going to submit to the yoke of U.S. and Israeli militarist colonialism. The call from the member countries of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and all progressive and patriotic forces to create a common anti-imperialist front and implement joint political and economic sanctions against the United States and also certain West European patrons of Israeli expansionism is finding an increasing response in the Arab world.

Broad circles of the world public are expressing serious alarm at the fueling of tension by the United States in the explosive Near East region. They are demanding that the forces of imperialism and Zionism stop playing with fire, whose sparks are dangerous for the cause of peace throughout the world.

LEBANON'S JUNBLATT INTERVIEWED ON PEACE PROSPECTS

PM031709 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 January carries on page four a TASS report from Algiers on an interview there with Walid Junblatt of the Lebanese National Movement. Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 January in the morning edition, carries a fuller version on page 5, but omits the dateline. The IZVESTIYA version, entitled "A Principled Position," is as follows:

Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese National Movement Central Political Council, who is here on a visit, rated highly the Soviet peace initiatives on the settlement of the Near East problem put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"In an interview with a TASS correspondent he stressed that an international conference involving all interested parties, including the PLO, as envisaged in the Soviet proposals, would be a starting-point in the search for a just and comprehensive peace in the Near East.

"Having sharply condemned the aggressive U.S.-Israeli alliance, W. Junblatt pointed out that Tel Aviv's Zionist rulers, backed by overseas patrons in the shape of the United States, are seeking to create a 'greater Israel' incorporating the occupied Arab lands. After the Golan Heights, he noted, Tel Aviv has plans to annex the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip and to seize south Lebanon, on whose border the Israeli military is massing substantial forces. For its part, Washington is resorting to blackmail and coercion, trying to liquidate national liberation forces in the Near East, deal a blow to progressive countries' democratic gains and establish absolute dominion in the region.

These expansionist U.S. and Israeli plans make it necessary to mobilize the Arab countries' efforts and unite their ranks in the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli designs.

"W. Junblatt expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for its unwavering support for the Arab peoples' just struggle for their rights."

The PRAVDA version carries the following final paragraph missing from IZVESTIYA:

"Speaking of the situation in Lebanon, W. Junblatt pointed out that the Lebanese National Movement's activities are geared to preserving the country's unity, territorial integrity and independence."

SKACHKOV COMMENTS ON SOVIET-ANGOLAN RELATIONS

LD031518 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS -- Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola is invariably based on the principles of mutual benefit, equality, respect for sovereignty and mutual trust, Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, said to a TASS correspondent. This cooperation, he went on, covers many branches of economy and is an important aspect of friendly relations between the two states.

The past five-year plan period (1976-1980) marked in effect the first stage in the development of Soviet-Angolan economic links. During this period the two sides made no small efforts for the development of agriculture and power engineering, mining and oil industries and the transport in the People's Republic of Angola. Several big economic projects were built in Angola in close cooperation between the two countries.

Thus, four bridges including the one across the Cunene River, the biggest one in the country, which had been destroyed during military operations, were restored with Soviet help. Two experimental state farms have been set up to grow cotton and grain. The Soviet Union is also giving Angola assistance in building irrigation canals. 1,200 hectares of land have been reclaimed through irrigation in the provinces of Bengo, Malanje, Northern Cuanza and Huila. The construction of oil storages has been started in the cities of Malanje and the port of Amboin.

Implementation of an economic and technical cooperation programme, which was signed in Moscow recently, as well as trade between the USSR and the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] for 1981-1985 and for a period till 1990 will be an important factor for the further rapid development of business ties between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola, Semen Skachkov stressed. This document provides for cooperation between the two countries in building a hydro-power station and transmission lines, oil storages, bridges and piers, geological prospecting and mining.

It is planned to expand cooperation also in such a field, a very important one for the young republic, as the training of national engineering and technical personnel, Semen Skachkov said. An industrial and teachers' training specialised school and four centres for vocational training have been opened in Angola with Soviet technical assistance and are successfully functioning today.

In conclusion, Semen Skachkov said that effective assistance to newly independent states in their efforts to overcome economic backwardness and to rebuild their national economies and public life along progressive lines has been an invariable policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. This refers in full measure also to cooperation with Angola. It can be said with confidence that Soviet economic and technical assistance to Angola in building various economic projects and in developing other branches of the national economy will be considerably increased in the current five-year plan period in comparison with the previous five years.

REAGAN REMARKS ON SOUTH AFRICA CRITICIZED

LD032216 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 3 Feb, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in an interview with the major American radio and television network CBS, has confirmed the Washington administration's adherence to its allied commitments to the apartheid regime.

Expressing by words his "antipathy" to apartheid, Reagan immediately declared that it is better to treat South Africa as a friend and ally. The USA will never turn its back to the state which was its ally and fought together with it in all the wars which the United States waged this century, he said.

Reagan deliberately ignored the fact that the ruling nationalist party of South Africa, friendly to the United States, was not only opposed to the South African Union's participation in World War Two on the part of the anti-Hitler coalition, but many of its leaders, including the former President and Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa Vorster were interned at that time for pro-Nazi activities.

According to news analysts, Reagan's propaganda strategem aimed at presenting the accomplices of Nazism as "allies" in the anti-Hitler coalition is not just a slip of the tongue, but an apparent attempt to justify the rapid military rapproachement between the United States and the the racists, to impart "respectability" to the apartheid regime in the eyes of the world public in order to break its isolation.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA

PM041129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department was in the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zimbabwe from 15 through 27 January.

During their visit to these countries talks were held with mass media chiefs on questions of the further development of mutual cooperation. The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of ideological work in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The delegation of CPSU party workers was received by S. Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, and president of Mozambique, and R. Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT

PM031121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own behalf I express sincere sympathy in connection with the calamity which has befallen the Democratic Republic of Madagascar -- the flood which has caused considerable material damage.

I ask you to convey the deep sympathy of all Soviet people to the country's population, which has suffered.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF PARTY STUDIES

PM031101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Effectiveness of Party Studies"]

[Text] A profound grasp of the essence of the theoretical principles and history and policy of our party and a close link with life and with resolving the production and social tasks facing labor collectives -- those are the features characteristic of many of this year's classes in the system of Marxist-Leninist education.

Schools of party and economic studies and theoretical and methodological seminars have discussed with great enthusiasm the introductory topic of the year: "The Party's Strength Lies in Unity With the People. The People's Strength Lies in Unity with the Party and in Its Leadership." Classes devoted to studying the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet session are being held actively and are rich in content. Propaganda workers and students are holding exacting and principled discussions on ways of and reserves for improving labor efficiency and quality and on communists' vanguard role, labor and moral example and personal contribution to implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the targets of the 5-year plan.

"In party enlightenment," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the main question is probably its fruitfulness. What do we want to achieve? We want party policy to merge with the activity of the masses and we want party enlightenment to teach people, in V.I. Lenin's words, 'to act as communism really demands....' Without getting carried away with overexpanding the number of seminar students, we must clearly reorient matters resolutely toward improving the quality of studies, especially communists' studies."

A great deal has been done by party committees and primary party organizations to implement this task. In accordance with the congress guidelines and the recommendations of the well-known party central committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Studies in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions," measures have been taken everywhere to strengthen the study and material and technical base of political education. Study plans and programs have been reworked and a number of textbooks and visual aids have been newly published. The very organizational structure of party studies has been reorganized. In particular, a new form of organization -- schools of scientific communism, in which there are now over 3 million students -- has been widely developed. Over 4 million people, almost one-fourth of all those studying in the system of party education, have begun to study Marxist-Leninist theory on the basis of individual plans.

All this has considerably increased the interest in studies and has a beneficial effect on the content, atmosphere and quality of classes. In the party organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and many other cities and oblasts, school and seminar leaders make wide use of active forms of classes -- practical tasks, the discussion of papers and the problem-centered [problemnyy] method of tuition -- and organize sociopolitical practice for students. Detailed programs aimed at improving the quality of the study process and at thoughtful work with propaganda cadres are being carried out by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the Sverdlovskiy, Voroshilovgradskiy, Adzharskiy and other obkoms.

Many similar instances could be cited. At the same time, judging by reports from local level, certain party committees and primary party organizations have obviously not fully grasped the meaning and essence of the reorganization in party studies and often approach the implementation of the tasks advanced by the party with the old yardsticks. Is this not the reason for the still-frequent cases of a superficial attitude toward organizing studies and the manifestations of dogmatism, ostentation, pedantry and blather?

Propaganda worker Yu. Baklagin from Pskov voiced some interesting thoughts on this account in a letter to the editorial board.

"It is inevitable," he writes, "that a propaganda worker who approaches people with the one intention of preaching at them didactically and admonishing them instead of approaching them in the hope of associating with like-minded people and together with them seeking and finding answers to the questions that concern them is going to come up against indifferences or even hostility on the part of the students. And another thing. We often forget that convictions are not only ideas but also feelings. I am convinced from personal experience of the role which an appropriate joke or typical everyday story plays in the discussion of even the most serious topic. For life is not an academic dictionary where everything is laid out in compartments. And a truth will hardly get through to a man's heart and mind if it is connected with boredom."

The propaganda worker was and is the main figure in the system of party studies. It depends to a large extent on his ideological and moral qualities, his theoretical and methodological training, his level of information and his attitude to work, to determine whether our seminars, political schools and universities are effective everywhere as the 26th CPSU Congress decisions require, and whether they are centers of living party thought and word. And one of the primary tasks of party organizations is to heighten and attention paid to propaganda workers, improve their skill and organize the exchange of experience. The potential of houses and rooms of political enlightenment, the periodical press, television and radio must be used more broadly in this crucial matter. We must no longer allow propaganda workers to be given too heavy a workload. This kind of fact still occurs in practice. Thus, a recent poll carried out in Estonian party organizations showed that almost 60 percent of school and seminar leaders have several other permanent tasks apart from their main task.

The success of studies depends to a large extent on the students themselves, on their activeness and desire for knowledge. Party studies are a prime statutory obligation for every member of the CPSU, who are called on to profoundly master Marxist-Leninist theory, to be always in the midst of the masses, to explain party policy with Bolshevik passion and to set a personal example in improving labor productivity, in economy and thrift, in unity of word and deed and in intransigence toward hostile ideology and any violation of the norms of communist morality.

Persistent and purposeful study in living unity with practical matters will help in fulfilling with honor the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and successfully attaining the targets of the 5-year plan and will inspire people to new achievements in the name of communism.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES ELECTORS 21 JAN

LD031120 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 1800 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Report on speech by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at meeting with electors of Bagley constituency in Dneprodzerzhinsk 21 January -- passages within quotation marks recorded in Russian]

[Text] "Esteemed Comrades, each meeting of a deputy with his electors is an event which imposes great obligations, for people do not simply expect a report on his work but they also want to hear about the state of the national economy, the international situation, his work and plans for the future. Therefore, every deputy is emotionally uplifted on his way to such a meeting. To be honest, I am also deeply moved -- although in this hall I see many acquaintances, I also see comrades whom I know well and whom I sincerely respect.

"The last time we met was in the concluding year of the previous 5-year period. It would seem that not much time has passed since then, but how many great events have taken place during this period?

"There is no doubt that the 26th CPSU Congress is the most important of these. Its decisions, to an increasing extent, are affecting the socioeconomic development of our country, the spiritual life of our society and the world situation.

"The CPSU Central Committee November 1981 plenum was a direct continuation of the congress' work. A report at that forum was delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The plenum's decisions, the theses and conclusions formulated in the speech of Comrade Brezhnev and the drafts adopted at the USSR Supreme Soviet session have evoked a new political and labor upsurge among working people. This convincingly reaffirms the conclusion verified by historical experience that a great goal releases vast energy.

"The party's cause is the people's cause. That is precisely why the working people of the Ukrainian SSR, like all other Soviet people, warmly and unanimously approve their domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful and fruitful work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

"A month ago our party, our people and our friends abroad marked the 75th birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Numerous congratulations arrived, literally from all corners of our homeland and from all continents on the planet. Among them were a great number of letters and telegrams from the people of Dneprodzerzhinsk.

"In his recently published memoirs Leonid Ilich wrote: In each of us feeling for the homeland begins with the things our memory imprints in childhood, from our house, from our street, town or village. For Leonid Ilich Dneprodzerzhinzk, the town of his childhood, the town where he commenced his working biography and where he joined the party was that town.

"During my visit to Moscow I conveyed to Leonid Ilich sincere greetings and warm congratulations on the occasion of his jubilee from working people of Dzeprodzerzhinsk and from communists and all peoples of the Ukraine. I also told him about a meeting in your town of Komsomol members of various generations with the participation of representatives from union republics and from the places where Leonid Ilich had lived and worked. He was greatly moved and touched. He asked that his compatriots in Dneprodzerzhinsk and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine be informed of his sincere gratitude and warmest wishes. [applause]

"Comrades, at present there is for us no more important task than the fulfillment of the plan for the 11th 5-year period. You know that these tasks are not simple or easy. They demand from all of us a great deal of effort and great organizational work.

"As you know, the tasks faced by the republic's party organizations concerning the fulfillment of the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives contained in the speech by Comrade Brezhnev were comprehensively discussed in November at the plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Afterwards, the session of the republic's Supreme Soviet imparted to our plans the force of law. Materials of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum and of the Supreme Soviet session were published in the press and you, no doubt, are acquainted with them.

"Comrades, it should be said that the drafting of the republic's economic and social development plan, just as the plan for the country as a whole, took place with making allowances for a number of important circumstances. What sort of circumstances? First, for 3 consecutive years conditions for our agriculture have turned out to be extremely unfavorable. The drought last year exceeded in its duration and impact even such arid years as 1972, 1975 and 1979.

"And second, as you know, the political climate in the world has deteriorated and the international situation has become more complicated, which also must be taken into account. These are, as the saying goes, objective factors which do not depend on us. But we strongly believe that the results of our work in recent years were also adversely affected by the still slow restructuring of our cadres and in the management system. All this was dealt with at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

"Here, comrades, I would like to report to you that the republic's plans for the 5-year period are wholly in line with the requirements of the 26th party congress, that is, in line with all those basic targets laid down for our republic. And this is important. Of no less importance is the fact that we have to keep in mind that the absolute growth of national income and industrial and agricultural production and also the rate of growth in labor productivity should considerably surpass the growth achieved in the previous 5-year period and that the planned growth has to be ensured in conditions when labor resources are declining and capital investments are increasing rather insignificantly.

"When compiling plans for the future we naturally proceed, comrades, from what has been accomplished. Thus, the past year was difficult for both agricultural and industrial workers, mainly because there was a considerable shortfall in the output of agricultural produce and raw material for the light and food industries. However, the working people of the republic displayed, I would say, a deep understanding of the tasks set by the party and of their duty and displayed a genuine labor devotion.

"This made it possible to totally fulfill the industrial production sales plan. Thanks to higher labor productivity, 79 percent of production growth was obtained, although the planned indicator was only 70 percent. The plan for production of high-quality items was overfulfilled.

"Workers in the countryside have done much to overcome the difficulties caused by the drought and have fulfilled the plan and delivered to the homeland's granary 827 million poods of grain. Procurements of sunflowers, potatoes and a number of other types of produce have risen. Almost 3.5 million tons of meat, over 12.8 million tons of milk and nearly 9 billion eggs were procured in the year. We must say honestly that for such a difficult year the indicators were quite good.

"However, as you know, there is not enough meat and dairy produce to meet all the requirements of the population. You know what difficulties there are in their supply. It should be noted here that, as regards your town, the situation in this respect is no worse than in other places. (?All the same, we experience difficulties in supplying these foodstuffs). Therefore, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have mapped out and are implementing concrete measures to improve supplies. What sort of measures? Due to the great assistance rendered to us by the CPSU Central Committee and the all-union government, above all with feeds, we have managed to preserve the livestock herd. This is of great importance not only in maintaining the previous position in livestock raising but also in creating conditions for increasing food production. In order to fulfill the tasks of the 5-year period, we shall have to increase the number of cattle and fowl, especially the number of cows. The next task will be a further intensification of livestock raising and increasing its productivity.

"But it must be said frankly, comrades, that the planned targets can only be reached if every farm ensures a considerable growth in the production of foodstuffs and grain. In agriculture there is nothing more important than these tasks. In addition, comrades, in order to increase the food resources a set of measures are being undertaken to harness as much as possible the opportunities available locally. This means developing inland fisheries, rabbit breeding, auxiliary agricultural plots owned by industrial, construction and other enterprises, a wider practice of fattening animals with food waste and also increasing production and procurement of foodstuffs by household plots.

"The consumer cooperatives should significantly improve their work in this respect, primarily in questions concerning the organization of purchase of foodstuff surpluses and the expansion of commission trade in towns.

"While continuing the discussion on the results of the first year of the current 5-year period, one cannot, comrades, omit to mention the good work done by construction workers. State capital investments alone in our republic amounted last year to R13.2 billion. Last year basic assets amounting to almost R12 billion were assimilated, including 197 major production capacities, over 200,000 apartments, children's establishments with 59,000 places, hospitals with 8,700 beds and schools for 107,000 pupils. And if we take into consideration all funding sources, then these indicators are considerably higher.

"A gradual implementation of measures to speed up scientific and technical progress and to improve work efficiency and quality was carried out in all branches of the national economy. Even on the eve of the new 5-year period painstaking work was carried out on preparing a number of all-republican specific and complex scientific-technical programs, such as Energokompleks, Metal, Agrokompleks, Sakhar, Trud and Materialoyemkost. These and also 138 branch and interbranch and almost 100 regional programs are being carried out.

"The program to improve our people's well-being is being persistently implemented. As is known, the increasing real income of a population is generally recognized as an indicator of what has been achieved in the social field.

"Over the last 15 years the real income of the republic's population has almost doubled. The improvement has been particularly rapid in poorer families. It is noteworthy that over the last 10 years alone the number of members of workers' and employees' families with a monthly average income of R50 per person has gone down fourfold, and those with an income of R100 has increased threefold. As regards the families of kolkhoz members this trend was even more obvious.

"Social consumption funds, out of which free medical services, education, retraining, pensions, stipends for those who study, annual leave, free or partially charged vouchers for sanatoria and boarding houses, the upkeep of children in preschool establishments and a number of other payments and subsidies are financed, are constantly increasing. For example, in our republic the social consumption funds have already reached almost R22 billion and average payments and subsidies out of these funds amount now to R437 annually per citizen.

"Last year the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government adopted a number of important resolutions, in accordance with which major measures are being implemented concerning state assistance for large families, pensioners and war veterans and their families. In the first quarter this year basic rates and salaries will be increased in the coal industry and mine construction. These measures will touch the interests of millions of people and their sole aim is to increase the people's well-being."

Speaking on the achievements of the working people of Dneprodzerzhinsk, Comrade Shcherbitskiy noted that new capacities for carbolite production have been introduced and have become operational at the Azot association. The town's industry last year produced over 36 percent of its output graded as top qulity products. State quality marks have been awarded to another 10 types of products, including such items as rolled graded metal turned out by the Dzerzhinskiy works, main line carriages made at the PRAVDA works and a number of consumer goods.

At the same time Comrade Shcherbitskiy noted that Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and Dneprodzerzhinsk are failing to cope fully with a number of important indicators set by the plan for the first year of the 5-year period.

Therefore it is very important, the speaker continued, that at every section, workshop, team, farm and work place the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are put on the plane of concrete actions. It is necessary to get more substantively engaged in intensifying production, increasing labor productivity, more effectively using the available production potential and maintaining the strictest regime of economy.

Afterwards Comrade Shcherbitskiy outlined the key tasks of economic and social development, on which the attention of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's government and all of the almost 3 million members of the republic's party organization is focused.

The food program is at the center of attention. Then there is the further development of the fuel and energy complex and fundamental improvement in the work of the basic industrial branches, primarily of the coal and metalurgical industries, and capital construction.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy devoted much time to questions of the further growth in the people's well-being. In our republic, on the basis of the growing national income, real per capita income will rise by 17 percent, the average monthly pay of workers and employees will increase by 11.7 percent and the remuneration of farmers' labor will increase by 19.7 percent. Payments and subsidies from consumption funds in 1985 will reach the sum of R25.9 billion, R5 billion more than in 1980. State assistance will be increased for large families, working mothers and newlyweds and pensioners and 7 million people will improve their housing conditions. Comrade Shcherbitskiy went on to say:

"Comrades, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress the foundations of the plan for the 11th 5-year period comprise tasks that concern the need to improve to efficiency and intensificaiton of social production. This is our paramount line as regards economic policy and we shall firmly adhere to it.

"We cannot come to terms with the fact that at a considerable number of enterprises, including in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, the rates of return, equipment replacement and production proficiency are declining. The profit plans are not being fulfilled. There are quite a few complaints regarding the system of material and technical supplies. After sorting things out, one sees that quite often the main reason for this lies in the lack of organization abilities, in a departmental attitude or simply in the responsibility of certain persons. One cannot but see that very often certain managers try to conceal their own inactivity by citing bad supplies when in fact it is their own unwillingness or inability to organize rhythmical performance and to seek and exploit untapped resources. We have nothing in common with such people, who like to hide behind so called 'objective reasons' or complain about difficulties.

"The question of economy and thrift is very acute today. An economical attitude to the public wealth, the ability to use rationally and without waste everything we possess, is all, as Leonid Ilich stated at the 26th congress, becoming the pivot of the party's economic policy.

"In this connection, comrades, special emphasis should be placed on bread. Sometimes one's soul simply aches to see how it is treated by many people, primarily young ones. To be frank, it is treated in a criminal and squandering way. Quite a large amount of bread and other produce is wasted, especially at weddings, anniversary parties and when seeing off draftees for army service. By the way, very lavish banquets, almost on a scale once practiced by merchants, have become very fashionable in some places. This is not our style of life. The public must show an uncompromising attitude to such facts.

"In a word, comrades, today's key task is to increase the efficiency of social production and to enhance organizational work and order. To achieve this it is necessary to increase labor productivity and strengthen discipline. Here I would like to quote Lenin, who used to say: It does not fall from the sky nor does it emerge from good wishes. It has to be affirmed by concrete deeds. Working people cannot tolerate shirkers, poor workers, squanderers of the people's wealth and parasites who live on unearned income. In every collective such people should be surrounded by an atmosphere of general condemnation."

The complex and great tasks of the 11th 5-year period, Comrade Shcherbitskiy continued, have to be resolved by the Soviet people in an uneasy and tense international situation. The policy of imperialism, primarily that of the U.S. ruling circles, directly threatens peace and security and the destiny of mankind itself. Teaming up with the Beijing leadership, U.S. imperialists are waging a fierce confrontation with the socialist world and all progressive forces.

In these conditions, the speaker stressed, the foreign policy initiatives of our party to normalize the political climate in the world and preserve and strengthen the detente process, which were put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequently, are of great importance. The Soviet Union's proposals are gaining support on all continents because they coincide with the hopes and expectations of all peoples, Comrade Shcherbitskiy stressed.

The visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG was a major political act in implementing the peaceful foreign policy course of our party and state. It is regarded by the world public as an exceptionally important contribution to the cause of strengthening security. The world is now following the Soviet-U.S. talks on restricting nuclear arms in Europe, which have started in Geneva, exceedingly closely.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy went on to say that in the atmosphere of the worsening international tension and ideological subversion by imperialism, the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our state, the moral and political unity of our society, and higher political vigilance, and the fostering of a spirit of friendship of peoples, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism in working people is of great importance. In conclusion, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy said:

"Comrades, we are now at the very beginning of 1982. There is serious work to which we have to attend and responsible tasks ahead.

"Taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to thank you sincerely for this meeting, to wish you good health, good fortune and happiness, prosperity for your families and successes in your labor and studies. [applause]

"Permit me, comrades, to express confidence that the communists and working people of Dneprodzerzhinsk and of the whole of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast will continue with their selfless work, thus making a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress." [applause]

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN PARTY PLENUM

WA161127 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 3-8

[GRUZINFORM report on proceedings of and E.A. Shevardnadze report at 24 November Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum]

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum was held 24 November.

The plenum examined the question of the Georgian party organization's tasks in the republic's economic and social development for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the plenum.

The report was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Z.Sh. Meskhishvili, secretary of Tbilisskiy Gorkom; V.I. Arabidze, smelter at the Zestafoni Ferroalloys Plant; F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom; V.I. Alavidze, second secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom; B.I. Shindzhiashvili, first secretary of Gurdzhaanskiy Raykom; T.V. Rostiashvili, lathe hand at the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov; Yu.G. Ungiadze, chairman of the Adzharskaya ASSR Council of Ministers; B.D. Gulua, first secretary of Potiyskiy Gorkom; E.A. Beridze, first secretary of Dmanisskiy Raykom; R.A. Dzhaparidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; G.S. Shugarov, first secretary of Akhalkalakskiy Raykom; A.I. Buadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Gossnab; V.T. Gogoladze, minister of construction of the Georgian SSR; S.V. Durmishidze, vice president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; M.B. Gvindzhiliya, director of the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Farming; G.Sh. Tsitsishvili, secretary of the Georgian Writers' Union Board; N.A. Giorgobiani, chief of the Georgian republic administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards; A.M. Pluzhnikov, molder at the Batumi Machine-Building Plant; Z.D. Chivadze, general director of the Tbilisi Elektrovozostroitel Production Association; E.S. Malazoniya, chief of the Georgian Chay-Gruziya Industrial Association; R.N. Chikhladze, chairman of Goriyskiy Rayon's village of Tkviavi Kolkhoz; and A.A. Shushanashvili, minister of justice of the Georgian SSR, took part in the debate.

Plenum participants examined the reports of D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman, and D.N. Dvalishvili, minister of finance of the Georgian SSR, on the drafts of the plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985, the Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982 and the Georgian SSR Budget for 1982.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum approved, in the main, the drafts of the 1981-1985 and 1982 plans and the Georgian SSR Budget for 1982 and recommended that they be submitted for examination by the next Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet session.

The plenum heard the report of G.P. Gamtsemlidze, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and minister of light industry of the Georgian SSR, on the work being done in response to the critical observations and proposals addressed to the ministry at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress and adopted an appropriate decree.

The closing remarks were delivered by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze.

The plenum confirmed the plan of work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the measures for 1982 to concentrate efforts for achievement of the best final results in fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the plenum.

Comrades!

The year is coming to an end.

And a Central Committee plenum has assembled.

This has become a norm of our party life and a distinguishing feature of the style and methods of party leadership of economic building and a tradition. A good, sound tradition: of summing up the result of everything that has been done and achieved and outlining the tasks for the future. After all, this is the way it is in life: man looks back in order to more boldly pave the way ahead. And the party is a tremendously vital organism, and its life evolves as the life of the almost 18 million communists constituting it.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum met to sum up the results of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and examine the Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for the entire 5-year plan and the plan and budget for its second year.

A big, striking speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum may be regarded as a direct, immediate continuation of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. Having noted this, Leonid Ilich emphasized that a great deal of political, organizational and managerial work has been done since the party congress. The labor and political activity of the masses has increased. The Soviet people have embarked on the new 5-year plan with a sense of optimism and confidence in their powers. They are profoundly convinced that the big and complex tasks of communist creation set by the congress will be tackled successfully.

As always, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech analyzed creatively and on a scientific basis the most important trends and main processes characterizing the development of the country's economy and formulated practical recommendations for the continued upsurge of our entire political and economic activity in the spirit of the decisions of the 26th party congress and in accordance with the requirements of the society of developed socialism.

There was candid discussion at the plenum of the difficult conditions under which the new 5-year plan was shaped and the complex problems that still have to be tackled. At the same time, a spirit of high optimism and firm confidence that all the difficulties will be successfully overcome and all problems and all questions practically solved reigned at the plenum. The 11th 5-Year Plan should be and will be an illustrious landmark on the path of the Soviet people's historic accomplishments.

Comrades!

Each Central Committee plenum has its own characteristics and its own distinguishing features accurately reflecting the time at which the plenum assembled and determining its place in the history of our party. The Central Committee November plenum also has its own special features. As a matter of fact, it was the first Central Committee plenum convened since the 26th party congress. It summed up the results of the first year of the 5-year plan. It examined the plan for the new economic year and at the same time for the entire 5-year period as a whole.

And for our party organization and for our entire republic it was the first CPSU Central Committee plenum convened since the festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party, in which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev participated. His speech at the ceremonies in Tbilisi was a clearly formulated program for the entire further work of the republic party organization. The communists and our entire people have all this time been working to implement this program.

I

Our plenum's participants have been handed the reports of Comrades D.L. Kartvelishvili and D.N. Dvalishvili on the drafts of the Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the plan and Budget for 1982. Therefore, permit me to dwell on some of the most important tasks confronting the republic.

First, however, it is necessary to sum up the preliminary results of the present year, which confirm that Georgia has, as Leonid Ilich said, made a confident start to the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In 10 months the rate of increase in industrial production was 5.2 percent, 0.3 percent higher than planned. The target for the volume of production and the sale of industrial products was overfulfilled 2.1 and 1.5 percent, respectively. It is anticipated that industrial production volume will increase by R440 million and that the rate of increase will be no less than 5 percent. And for the last decade as a whole, this growth was more than 200 percent, which fully corresponds to the main requirements of the decree on Tbilisskiy Gorkom. It is significant that in Tbilisi itself industrial production has doubled in this period.

It is important here, for example, that the manufacture of machine-building products has increased in the republic by a factor of 2.4 compared with 1971. The electronics, instrument-making and electrical engineering industries have developed at a preferential pace here. The base of the chemical industry, whose volume has increased by a factor of 1.6, has strengthened appreciably. The production of main-line electric locomotives increased 46.1 percent in the decade, trucks by a factor of 1.5, instruments and means of automation by a factor of 2.8 and so forth.

There is reason to believe that by the end of the year articles bearing the official Symbol of Quality will constitute 14 percent of all output, which, as is known, is certified as of this year in accordance with the new method.

Rural workers marked this year with great successes. A record amount of high-grade tea leaf -- approximately 525,000 tons -- and over 797,000 tons of grapes were again procured under extremely difficult weather conditions. Thus, we already have a right to say that even under unfavorable weather conditions our tea growers and viticulturists are achieving stable harvests.

Compared with 1971 the procurement of tea here increased twofold and that of grapes by a factor of 2.5. It is expected that in this period the procurement of citrus will have increased by a factor of 5.5 and fruit by a factor of 3.2. Purchases of potatoes will have increased by a factor of 4.7 and of vegetables by a factor of 2.1. Procurement of meat, milk and eggs will have increased by factors of 1.7, 1.5 and 2.7, respectively. Thus, we are developing the food program and refining the agrarian-industrial complex on a very solid, fundamental basis.

In the years that have elapsed since adoption of the decree on Tbilisskiy Gorkom, Georgia has become, figuratively speaking, a construction site. A blast furnace at the Rustavi Foundry, the Tskhinvali Knitted Underwear Factory and tea factories with a total capacity of more than 20,000 tons of raw material were built and commissioned this year alone. The construction of a highway in Omalo, which was the impetus for the revival of Mta-Tusheti, was completed. A new highway bridge across the Rioni, the first stage of the Bebnisskiy Rabbit-Breeding Complex and the Tbilisi Household Chemicals Plant were commissioned. Construction of the Sudzhunskiy Animal Husbandry Complex and a multitude of other projects was completed.

By the day of the celebration of the 64th anniversary of Great October, construction workers had commissioned an overhead cableway in Signakhi and handed over the magnificent Slava architectural memorial complex in Kutaisi. Many sociocultural and everyday facilities were built in the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya ASSR's, the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and the republic's rayons.

Electric power reached inhabitants of the high-mountain villages of Gudani and Omalo for the first time on this holiday. I would like to mention in particular that the desert land of Udabno has been watered with invigorating moisture for the first time. An age-old dream of our people has been accomplished. And this is only the beginning. Construction of the irrigation network is continuing. New capacities in Rustavi (at

the Chemical and Chemical Fiber plants), at the Kutaisi Auto Works and the Chiaturmarganets Works and so forth will also have been introduced before the end of the year. General educational schools for 27,500 pupils, children's preschool establishments and houses will be commissioned. In the last decade, the volume of assimilated capital investments increased by a factor of 1.7.

Freight turnover of all types of transport in general use increased by a factor of 2.3. Communications continued to be developed.

Essential measures have been adopted recently aimed at strengthening the regional-territorial component in national economic planning, making it possible to effect accelerated development of economically weak rayons and regions.

The economy of the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya ASSR's, the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, the cities of Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Poti, Chiatura and Zugdidi and Akhmetskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Akhalkalakskiy, Dmanisskiy, Gardabanskiy, Goriyskiy, Zestafonskiy, Marneulskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Telavskiy and many other rayons is developing at a good pace.

The increased efficiency and quality of the functioning of the republic's national economic complex was reflected in the growth of such overriding socioeconomic indicators as aggregate social product and national income. Compared with last year, these indicators, according to preliminary calculations will have increased, 5.2 and 6.1 percent, respectively. In the decade the growth will have constituted 190 and 195 percent. It is very important that the proportion of the aggregate social product and national income of the republic in union indicators will have increased from 1.4 percent in 1971 to 1.6 percent and 1.8 percent in 1981 -- a considerable growth.

And the indicators of production of the aggregate social product and national income per inhabitant, which illustrate most strikingly the efficiency and quality of the work of the national economic complex, will have increased 1.7 and 1.8 percent, respectively, in the decade.

All this is reflected in the continued rise in the level of the working people's material well-being. Compared with 1971, real income per capita in the republic will have increased by a factor of 1.6. The lagging of the commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade behind the union-average mark will have been reduced by 8.1 points. And we are already above union-average indicators in volume of consumer services.

In a word, in summing up the preliminary results of work in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan it may be boldly said that the nature and main trends of the development of the republic's economy fully correspond to the course charted by the party for an extension of the intensification and an increase in the efficiency of social production. Healthy, progressive processes and trends are gradually becoming increasingly established in the republic's economic, state and social life.

At the same time, disquiet is being caused by the fact that far from all possibilities are being used here for the achievement of more impressive results in the republic's economic and social development.

In completing the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and embarking on its second year it is essential that we take into consideration the serious shortcomings and gaps that occurred in the work of a considerable proportion of the enterprises, ministries and departments and leading party, soviet and management authorities directly responsible for the republic's economic and social development. We will deal with these shortcomings somewhat further on. I would like to say now, however, that the main path to surmounting these shortcomings and gaps lies through the use of all potential and resources available to each ministry and department and in each part of the national economy. And if they have not been commissioned, are not being used exhaustively and are not being employed fully, this is only because some of our managers have still not, we need to speak plainly, renounced elements of lax management, irresponsibility, a lack of conscientiousness and a heartless attitude toward matters.

Precisely becaese of this, it is essential that in the time remaining until the end of the year we mobilize ourselves and pull ourselves up to the maximum, reduce losses at all costs, commission all potential and ensure the strictest practice of economizing in the use of all types of resources. It is necessary, as the Central Committee plenum demanded, to target technical progress and capital investment policy, the enterprise of managers and the initiative of labor collectives and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations toward economies in material resources.

The growth of production in the national economy must outstrip the growth of resources. This must become a law for us. For the republic this is a most important, principal task!

II

We are embarking on the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan with the firm intention of thoroughly learning lessons from the shortcomings and blunders we committed and with the firm resolve to put all available potential at the service of the economy and to mobilize all resources.

Now, when the CPSU Central Committee plenum and, subsequently, the USSR Supreme Soviet session have examined and adopted the 5-year plan, the main efforts of our party organization and of all communists should be concentrated on implementing this far-reaching program for the country's economic and social development.

The plenum acknowledged that the quotas for the 5-year plan correspond, in the main, to the requirements of the 26th congress. According to L.I. Brezhnev, the paths enabling us to tackle the main tasks of the 5-year plan have been clearly charted and the party's policy of increasing the country's economic potential and the efficiency of the national economy is being consolidated.

The orientation is toward fulfillment of the congress' decisions concerning the social program. Industry and agriculture will develop dynamically, and measures will be adopted to concentrate capital investments. A major new step forward is being taken in the development of Siberia and the Far East. The economy of each union republic will be further developed. Defense needs are being reliably provided for.

The plan for the development of the economy for the 11th 5-year period with respect to our republic corresponds to the spirit of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the country's real potential.

The main directions of this 5-year plan were determined by the well-known party Central Committee decision "The Course of Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decrees Concerning the Activity of the Party Organization and Continued Development of the Economy of the Georgian SSR," which was adopted this June on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev immediately upon his return from Tbilisi -- from the jubilee celebrations on Soviet Georgia's 60th anniversary.

I would like today to also mention the fact that in the formulation of the draft plan, the USSR Gosplan and the union ministries and departments displayed a profound understanding of the tasks confronting the republic, doing everything to ensure the high rate of its socioeconomic development.

A great deal of work on compilation of the draft plan was performed by our planning and management authorities, the republic Council of Ministers and the Georgian SSR Gosplan, which headed the activity of the ministries and departments and research establishments in this field. The republic's 5-year plan is the fruit of the collective labor of our scientists and specialists and party, soviet and management workers. It has been examined repeatedly in the Central Committee Bureau. And for this reason we emphasize that for the fulfillment of the plan, which contains the personal contribution of everyone, including our rayon leaders and enterprise leaders, everyone must be responsible.

The draft of the 5-year plan of the republic has been distributed to the participants in the plenum, who, evidently, have had time to familiarize themselves with this document.

The main task of the Georgian SSR's economic and social development in 1981-1985 is to secure a further rise in the working people's well-being and an increase in the republic's contribution to the accomplishment of all-union tasks on the basis of the steady, progressive development of all sectors of the economy, the strengthening of their production-technical base, a refinement in the most important national economic trends and an intensification of social production thanks to better use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and optimum development of sectorial and territorial production organization.

Thus in the 11th 5-Year Plan we have to implement more comprehensively and on a broader scale the policy of accelerating development of the economy for the purpose of achieving a maximum reduction in and, in a number of parameters, the complete surmounting of the republic's lag behind union-average indicators.

A high rate of growth of the main indicators of economic and social development remains a most important feature of the 11th 5-Year Plan, as it was of the 10th. This rate corresponds as a whole and, in certain parameters, even exceeds the frontiers charted for Georgia in the Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the period through 1990.

A higher rate of growth has been planned here than the average for the country in a number of indicators. For example, industrial production in the Georgian SSR will increase 5 points more than the union average, the increase in the agricultural product will exceed the analogous union-average indicator by 9 points and so forth.

This, in turn, will create the basis for a high rate of growth of such most important indicators of general economic development as the aggregate social product and national income, which in the 11th 5-Year Plan will increase 30 and 34 percent. Our republic will outstrip the corresponding union indicator by 16 points in rate of growth of national income.

Progressive structural changes will occur in the economy. The relative significance of industry in the aggregate social product will reach 67.1 percent in 1985 and 51.2 percent in national income.

For comparison, these indicators were 62.1 and 41.9 percent in 1970, 65.4 and 48.2 percent in 1975 and 66.6 and 50.3 percent in 1980.

As you can see, these indicators are growing increasingly from 5-year plan to 5-year plan.

Appreciable changes are planned in the sectorial proportions of the distribution of the industrial product. With its growth as a whole in the 5-year plan of 31 percent, the production of producer goods (group "A") will increase 30.2 percent and the production of consumer items (group "B") 32.4 percent.

Such a correlation fully corresponds to the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the implementation of the party's strategic line aimed at a continuous rise in the Soviet people's well-being.

The intrasectorial structure of industrial production will also be further refined. The progressive sectors providing for the intensification of social production, in particular, the chemical, machine-building and metal-working and construction materials industries, will enjoy preferential development.

Together with an increase in production resources it is planned to enhance primarily the efficiency of social production, completing the republic economy's transition to a predominantly intensive development path, in order to secure the planned production growth rate and a refinement of general economic, intersectorial and intrasectorial proportions.

It is planned that social labor productivity will grow 30.5 percent, including 29.3 percent in industry and 48.5 percent in agriculture. Thanks to this factor, it is planned to obtain 86.3 percent of the increase in national income, more than 80 percent of the increase in the net product in industry and the entire increase in the net product in agriculture.

Of particular significance for us the fact that the labor productivity growth rate planned for the republic is considerably above the union average.

Implementation of the progressive structural changes in the economy and in its most important sectors, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and refinement of the normative base for the use of material resources will contribute, and this is very important, to a reduction by the end of the 5-year plan in the material consumption of the aggregate social product of 3.9 percent and to an increase in the output-capital ratio of the national economy's fixed production capital of 5.9 percent.

Proceeding from the outlines planned for the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the plan for the republic's economic and social development for the coming year of 1982 was also compiled.

The aggregate social product and national income will increase next year 5 and 5.6 percent. Industrial production will increase 4.8 percent and the gross agricultural product 1.6 percent. The growth of social labor productivity is planned to be in the order of 4.8 percent.

It needs to be emphasized here that in certain sectors of industry, particularly in machine building, the production growth rate is manifestly understated. Existing capacity enables us in principle to manufacture a greater volume of products. This is why it is essential that these indicators be met at all costs to prevent undue strain at the final stage of the 5-year plan. In addition, it is also necessary to take account of possible complications concerning the balance of material resources and unfavorable weather conditions.

The party Central Committee plenum set the task: The 1982 plan must not only be fulfilled but also overfulfilled. Preliminary calculations show that the republic has every opportunity for manufacturing R80-90 million of industrial output over and above the plan next year.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is intended to implement a wide-ranging program of social transformations, including the economic and industrial development of the mountain and foothill areas. This is particularly important because the territory of these areas constitutes approximately one-third of the area of the entire Georgian SSR and the population almost 10 percent of the total population, yet their relative significance in the republic's gross industrial product does not exceed 1.1 percent.

A number of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decrees was adopted in the past 7 years on the continued socioeconomic development of the mountain areas. Branches of large-scale machine-building and light and local industry enterprises and associations were created in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans as a result of implementation of the scheduled measures in many mountain areas of south, east and west Georgia and also in the mountainous Adzharia and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast. This helped to a considerable extent to increase the volume of industrial production and improve the use of labor resources in the republic as a whole. This line will be continued in the 11th 5-Year Plan and beyond.

By the end of the 5-year plan the level of employment of labor resources will have risen in the republic as a whole. This indicator will constitute approximately 88.8 percent compared with the 86.6 percent at the start of the 5-year plan. There will also be a considerable improvement here in the sectorial structure of employment of the population.

The steady, progressive development of all sectors of the economy and its transition to a predominantly intensive development path will enable us to create the necessary conditions for successful implementation of the wide-ranging program for a consistent rise in the level of the material and cultural well-being of the republic population outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It is planned that the volume of retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade will increase 32.7 percent. As a result, retail commodity turnover by the end of the 5-year plan will constitute 90.1 percent of the union-average level, whereas this indicator constituted 77 percent in 1970, 79.1 percent in 1975 and 84 percent in 1980.

The volume of consumer services will increase 47.2 percent, including 90.7 percent in rural localities. Thus, there will be a pronounced reduction in the discrepancy between the levels of consumer service to the rural and urban population, which is an important trend connected with the surmounting of the essential differences between city and countryside.

Despite certain successes, the housing problem in the republic is still serious. A particularly awkward situation has been created in Tbilisi. As a result of serious shortcomings in construction, considerable resources allocated in the republic for this purpose in the 10th 5-Year Plan remained unassimilated, and this had a negative influence on the formation of the plan for the 11th 5-year period, in the course of which a certain reduction in the amount of state capital investments is planned. However, together with cooperative construction it was possible to keep the level of housing construction the same as in the 10th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to commission 7.5 million square meters of total housing area. Such an important social problem as the liquidation of huts and living accommodation in basements and resettlement of those living in them to well-appointed apartments will be solved.

Considerable capital investments are allocated to strengthen and develop the physical plant of the general educational schools, children's preschool establishments and VUZ's and science and public health facilities.

In the indicators of national income produced and spent per capita, the Georgian SSR will in 1985 have surpassed the union-average level achieved by that time. Thus, a gradual reduction in and, in certain indicators, the complete surmounting of the republic's lag behind the union-average level will have been achieved on the basis of implementation of the program for its economic and social development scheduled for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Big things are seen from a distance, as they say. Therefore, the changes that have occurred in the republic's socioeconomic development are particularly perceptible and particularly graphic if we view their dynamics over a longer period than a 5-year term.

A comparison of the indicators of the 8th 5-Year Plan with the results of the 9th, 10th and 11th (planned 5-year plans indicates that in a number of socioeconomic parameters there is an increase from 5-year period to 5-year period, thus:

In aggregate social product (respectively): by factors of 1.3, 1.9 and 2.4;

In national income: 1.3, 1.9 and 2.5; and

In social labor productivity: 1.3, 1.7 and 2.2.

In the period from 1970 through 1980 the republic's national income almost doubled, but the budget here is not growing at the same pace. And the unfinished work of the corresponding republic authorities is also reflected here, of course.

Many violations were uncovered in the formation of the local budgets of the cities and rayons. It turned out that expenditure was frequently artificially lowered in some

regions and unjustifiably increased in others. How will we progress when in 10 years the proportion of Tbilisi's budget expenditure in the republic's total budget declined by 1.2 points? We have evidently paid insufficient attention to this question.

The capital's budget will increase considerably next year, which will make it possible to tackle better and more fully the problems of the city's economic and social development. But as a whole it needs to be emphasized that whereas we have now managed to grasp the problems of plan formulation in depth and to study them constantly, this cannot, unfortunately, be said about the budget. The Central Committee and other authorities must pay more attention to questions of budget formulation.

Real income per capita at the end of the present 5-year plan will have increased by a factor of 1.9 compared with 1970, the wages of workers and employees by a factor of 1.5 and kolkhoz members' pay by a factor of 2.5.

In the time that has elapsed since the decree on Tbilisskiy Gorkom was adopted, more housing has been built in the republic than in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans combined. And 1.3 times more overall living space will have been introduced in the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans than in the 8th and 9th.

The qualifications of the personnel and their professional level are rising. Thus, the proportion of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education in the total number of those employed in the national economy constituted 17.3 percent in 1970, 20 percent in 1975 and 21.3 percent in 1980 and will have reached 22 percent by the end of the present 5-year plan.

Particular significance is attached, we believe, to an increase in the proportion of the working class in the overall composition of the population from 46.7 percent in 1970 to 55.6 percent in 1979.

Tremendous significance -- and this applies to continued improvement in the moral-psychological climate as well -- is attached under the conditions of developed socialism to this trend, which points to a constant increase in the working class' role in all processes of the republic's sociopolitical and economic life.

It may be concluded from all that has been said that as a result of the successful implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan, Georgia's economy will reach a qualitatively new level of development, its production and scientific-technical potential will have been strengthened, social production efficiency will be higher and the structure of the national economy will prove more refined and rational.

III

Comrades!

Initially, we spoke, not without reason, about the fact that the republic had made a successful start to the 11th 5-Year Plan. We then attempted to outline its final frontiers, which, as you can see, are quite distant; reaching them will not be that easy or simple.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum proposed that the party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities and ministries and departments, guided by the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, concentrate attention on successfully completing the quotas of the current year and fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Thus, having made a successful start to the 5-year plan, we need to do everything to approach its finish in worthy fashion. And this means that throughout the 5-year plan, from its first year to its last, the republic's party, soviet and management authorities must consistently, persistently and insistently tackle the most important, key tasks of economic and sociocultural building.

The central problem of the entire 5-year plan -- economically and politically, as emphasized at the plenum -- is the food problem. It is this problem that contains the basis of everything. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev began his speech at the Central Committee plenum with questions of food. And all party organizations should concentrate their attention and their efforts on these questions. This, it may be said, is the question of questions.

The basis of the solution of the food problem is, as is known, a high rate of agricultural production.

Georgia's tea growers, like all workers of our agriculture, of whom it was said, as of Uzbek cotton growers, that they worked well, earned high praise, as always, at the Central Committee November plenum.

This evaluation, comrades, makes much incumbent on us, increases the responsibility of the party, soviet and management authorities and sets new, more complex tasks. And we will unfailingly accomplish them.

The first and most urgent task is to successfully complete the current agricultural year and step up the pace of the harvest in every possible way. Gathering in the harvest in as short a time as possible and without losses -- such is now the combat and most important task of the rural communists, all rural workers and our entire party organization.

Together and in parallel with this task another is moving to the forefront -- procuring a sufficient quantity of fodder and conducting the wintering of livestock in exemplary fashion. After all, animal husbandry is the shock front in the countryside and a principal component of the food program; particular attention should be paid to it and its development should be backed by special organizational measures and progressive forms of material and moral incentive. It is necessary to unfailingly implement the plans and socialist pledges with respect to the sale to the state of meat, milk and eggs.

We are confident that the citrus and fruit growers, beet growers, melon growers and workers in other sectors of the republic's agriculture will be able to complete the present year successfully. The high rate of agricultural operations and increased procurement of the main agricultural products are a most important condition for realization of the republic's food program.

We have spoken frequently of this program recently as the key task of the party, soviet and management authorities, but, this notwithstanding, we are still frequently persuaded that not everyone fully understands the meaning and significance of it and not everyone has distinctly clarified for himself how the compilation of such an effective program is a matter that is creative and complex to the highest degree.

The food program is a goal-oriented program providing for a qualitatively new approach to the planning of all agricultural production and the servicing sectors. But tasks easily comprehensible to each rural worker are the basis of it: first, achievement of a high yield of agricultural crops on the basis of a high standard of farming and, second, the high productiveness of animal husbandry. To distribute better, it is necessary to produce better. All our efforts in compiling and implementing the food program should be subordinated to this goal.

Nevertheless, it has to be stated that a number of the republic's rayons is still failing to cope with this task, and the present year has confirmed that we still have gaps and shortcomings, unfortunately. From day to day we heard generous promises from certain comrades in the raykoms and gorkoms and ministries and departments, but when it came time for the harvesting, it turned out that there was a lack of good deeds to back up these fine words.

The negative trend has been discerned in many rayons of a reduction in the areas sown to cereals, this not being compensated for by increased yield. In the last 3-4 years alone

the areas sown to eared crops declined by 35,000 hectares and to corn by 30,000 hectares. As a result, the gross grain harvest declined here by 120,000-130,000 tons, that is, 22-25 percent.

It is not only the republic's executive authorities, the Gosplan and the ministries that are to blame here, I believe, but also the party, soviet and management authorities locally. Tsiteltskaroyskiy, Signakhskiy, Telavskiy, Kvarelskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Bolnisskiy, Samtredskiy and Tsulukidzevskiy Rayons and the zone of the city of Tskhaltubo are failing to cope from year to year with the plans for the production and procurement of grain.

Moreover, as the facts convince us, it is sometimes not a matter of objective, including weather, conditions but of the indiscipline, carelessness and, very often, the irresponsibility of certain leaders. How else to evaluate the fact that in the sovkhozes of Akhmetskiy Rayon winter sowing was not performed on an appreciable area following fresh plowing and nitrogenous fertilizer was not applied to a large part of the sown areas, that the farms of Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon failed to resow the perished winter crop sowings on schedule, as a result of which a grain harvest was not gathered from an area of 3,300 hectares, and that the farms of Signakhskiy, Samtredskiy, Lanchkhutskiy and Gegechkorskiy Rayons sowed cereals in flagrant violation of optimum schedules.

And we have much unutilized potential, if it is well sought out.

We have serious complaints about the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Sh.M. Etsadashvili) with respect to corn production. The ministry failed to provide the farms with locally bred simple hybrid seeds -- we are failing utterly to solve this problem. The mass sowing of unzoned simple hybrids was permitted. Under foul weather conditions this had a negative influence on yield. Many corn sowings perished, including those in Abashskiy Rayon, in the Abkhazskaya ASSR, where a great deal of work had been done in recent years to increase production of the grain of this crop.

The republic Council of Ministers should evidently also make a thorough study of the grain problem. And we in the Central Committee and Central Committee Bureau must also pay more attention to it. It is a question of formulating and implementing in practice a goal-oriented program for increasing grain production that will ensure for us in the next 2-3 years even real and tangible increasss in the gross grain harvest.

In the present 5-year plan we have to achieve a sharp breakthrough in principle in the sphere of grain production.

I would like to caution the raykoms and farm leaders once again that all of the quotas pertaining to grain must be fulfilled at all costs!

As before, we have much unutilized potential in potato production. After all, this is really our second bread. We can in no way be reconciled to the fact that, for example, Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon annually supplies 4,000-5,000 tons of potatoes below the plan and that such rayons as Adigenskiy, Aspindzskiy, Borzhomskiy, Dushetskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy, Onskiy and a number of others, as well as the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, cannot compensate even for that quantity that is spent in planting.

We have already emphasized, repeatedly, that we attach tremendous significance to an increase in the production and procurement of vegetables, which, procured in sufficient quantity, enable us to improve the republic's food balance somewhat. Nonetheless, the state of affairs in this sector cannot fully satisfy us. Despite the fact that the majority of vegetable-growing rayons is carrying out work in this field and the plans for vegetable procurement are fulfilled annually, the selection of vegetables is meager, as before, and their quality is not always satisfactory. Nor is everything evolving as we would wish in terms of the quantity of certain types.

This year the republic ministries of fruit and vegetable industry and agriculture promised to procure 333,000 tons of vegetables. But a lagging behind the plan in the

procurement of tomatoes of 40,000 tons and of garlic of 2,500 tons has already been discerned. The fact that a number of rayons and supply and other organizations is failing to provide for the gathering of potatoes and onions, plans for the procurement of which have been fulfilled, for winter storage is also bad.

I would like to remind you that the Central Committee plenum paid great attention to questions of product storage and that tremendous significance will be attached to the development of this business in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Capital investments for the creation of storage facilities are being increased. And under these conditions it is very important to make maximum use of the capacity we possess. I should for this reason caution that if the plans for the laying-in of fruit and vegetables for storage have not been fulfilled by 1 December, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buresu will examine the question of the personal responsibility of Comrade T.K. Dzhabadari, minister of fruit and vegetable industry; Comrade Sh.M. Etsadashvili, minister of agriculture; Comrade M.S. Kurtanidze, director of the Liloyskiy Fruit and Vegetable Combine; and the leaders of the corresponding rayons.

The 5-year plan began with a poor-harvest year, but this, as L.I. Brezhnev said, cannot and must not shake our directives for solving the food problem. As we have already said, a principal area of work for the rural workers of our republic is a sharp increase in the yield of agricultural crops. Before the harvest is preserved and processed, it needs to be cultivated.

I would like to emphasize in this connection that now every farm, every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and every rayon should focus on the business of increasing yield -- not toward reaching the planned frontiers but surpassing them. The criterion here should be not only the plan but the actual possibilities that exist in each climatic zone and on each farm for an increase in yield. It is necessary to have something like a counterplan for the yield of all the basic crops and, moreover, both on a republic scale and that of individual regions and rayons. The local authorities must formulate such a plan literally for each farm.

Similarly, the problem of increasing the productiveness of animal husbandry demands closer attention. This, as we have also observed, is another cornerstone of the food program. We can report to the plenum that in the current year animal husbandry is also developing at an increasing pace here in the republic. The production of meat at the industrial complexes alone in 1981 will have increased 2,000 tons, that of milk 1,500 tons and eggs by 25 million. This is connected with the introduction of new animal husbandry facilities and the better assimilation of planned capacity at the operating complexes.

The draft of the 5-year plan provides for an increase in the production of meat of 20.8 percent, including 32.5 percent on public farms, of milk of 16.8 percent and of eggs of 53 percent. Furthermore, the indicator for milk is, I believe, manifestly understated, and we need to reach further frontiers. It is planned in 1982 to increase the sale to the state of meat to 150,000 tons, of milk to 286,000 tons and of eggs to 509 million.

However, the scheduled rate of growth in the production of animal husbandry products still does not provide fully for the population's growing requirements. We understand the full seriousness of this problem. In this connection, it needs to be emphasized that we are making virtually no use of the potential that we have for increasing the productiveness of livestock and poultry on public farms.

In places, it is declining even compared with 1976. What explanations can be given, for example, for the decline in gross milk yields by the comrades from Adigenskiy, Goriyskiy, Dmanisskiy, Ouskiy and Tetritskaroyskiy Rayons? In a number of the republic's rayons, such as Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Kvarelskiy and so forth, there has been a decline in the average per cow milk yield.

The number of farms failing to fulfill the plans for the sale of milk to the state has increased considerably in the republic. Thus, whereas there were 223 of them in 1976, there were 387 in 1980, 35.7 percent of the farms with a plan. Even more disturbing is the situation in individual rayons. Last year 89 percent of the public farms of Adigenskiy Rayon, 84 percent in Ambrolaurskiy Rayon, 82 percent in Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon, 80 percent in Onskiy Rayon and so forth failed to cope with the milk procurement plan.

The indicators of cow productiveness are also very low. The average annual per cow milk yield on Gegechkorskiy Rayon's village of Abedati Kolkhoz (Comrade D.I. Meskhi, chairman) was 586 kilos, on Borzhomskiy Rayon's Mitarbskiy Sovkhoz (Comrade V.Sh. Kumaritashvili, director), 896 kilos and on Dzhavskiy Rayon's Sinagurskiy Animal Husbandry Sovkhoz (Comrade R.R. Tandelov, director), 730 kilos.

To change the situation it is essential that we display more and better concern for the fodder base. We speak of this constantly, but the areas sown to a number of fodder crops are diminishing.

Thus, the areas of corn sowings for silage diminished 20 percent and of perennial grasses for hay, 22-42 percent, in the last 5-year plan.

This is why it is important not in words but in deeds to change our attitude toward fodder production. It is necessary to display concern for a sharp increase in the sowings of perennial grasses, particularly on watered land, providing the fodder field with mineral fertilizers and creating regional and rayon associations and specialized farms, brigades and teams for fodder production and providing them with the appropriate equipment and transportation.

The solution of questions of mountain fodder procurement by way of the construction of access roads and cableways and an increase in the amount of work on a fundamental improvement of the hayfields and pastures should also be moved to the forefront of our work. This is, after all, real virgin land, and we need to raise it since the 11th Five-Year Plan must, as L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, be to a considerable extent one of fodder.

It is important to improve the use of agricultural equipment and fertilizers and undertake reclamation extensively to ease agriculture's dependence on the weather, the plenum said.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic's reclamation workers have to commission 60,000 hectares of irrigable and 35,000 hectares of drained land, irrigate 100,000 hectares of pasture in desert, semidesert and mountain areas and reorganize the irrigation sytems and increase their provision with water over an area of 42,000 hectares.

Nevertheless, it is necessary even now, it appears to us, to pay more attention to the maintenance of water facilities. There is a considerable reserve in the use of mobile mechanized irrigation units, which are currently being used at only 15-20 percent of their potential.

The development of fish farming on the basis of inland water-storage basins is also an appreciable resource of ours. As specialists' calculations have shown, fish production in the 11th 5-Year Plan could be increased almost fivefold and raised to 5,000 tons annually.

To make fuller use of all the potential for supplementing the food balance we need to explain better that the uninterrupted provisioning of the people with high-quality food products demands the sound work both of agriculture and many other sectors.

In this respect, the canning industry merits the most serious attention. I believe that we need to study this sector constantly, including at the Central Committee Bureau and Council of Ministers Presidium level. The canning industry here has, let us be blunt, been neglected, and it is essential to adopt all measures at the highest level to sharply improve both the economic and moral atmosphere in this sphere.

Another important reserve of ours in replenishing food resources is the utmost development of:

Collective horticulture and vegetable growing;
Enterprise and organization subsidiary farms; and
The private homestead farms of the rural workers.

We need to return once again to a discussion of these important forms for the production of agricultural products, for we cannot yet be satisfied with their efficiency.

The republic currently has 350 horticultural associations uniting 30,000 families. Approximately 3,000 hectares of land have been allocated, but it is often used not as intended and inefficiently, and there are cases of the arbitrary construction of summer villas. It is necessary to put an end to such instances. Certain organizations and departments, on the other hand, have not developed these areas for years.

We still do not have enough subsidiary farms at the industrial enterprises. And it is the leaders of the enterprises themselves and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations that are primarily to blame here. We need to fundamentally change our attitude toward this important matter. The question now is this: Every plant, factory and enterprise should have its own subsidiary farm and cater partially for the workers' and employees' meat, milk, vegetable and fruit needs.

And, finally, about the private subsidiary farms, which for a number of years we mistakenly termed the private sector and at times even unjustifiably attacked. It has to be said plainly that in no way is this the private sector but a most genuine variety of the public sector, public farming and public production -- socialist farming and socialist production, since the basis of each such farm is essentially concern for the public good and an increase in the country's food stocks.

A lack of understanding of this question in past years led to the point where in 1980 the number of cattle kept by the public had declined in the republic by 130,000 head compared with 1940, including a decline of more than 70,000 cows, almost 50,000 pigs and 400,000 sheep and goats. Currently, approximately 30 percent of the rural population's private farms keeps no livestock at all, more than one-third has no cows, approximately two-thirds no pigs, 84 percent no sheep and 94 percent no goats.

Thus, from a supplier of food the rural inhabitant has become a consumer of it. This is why today we set the task thus: Every rural homestead must keep at least one cow and other types of livestock and poultry. And our public farms -- the kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- are called on to render the population considerable assistance here. The extensive enlistment of the population's private farms in the production of animal husbandry products is now an urgent task of the local party, soviet and agricultural authorities.

This is also very important so that we obtain a certain proportion of animal husbandry products in the form of a subsidy. There has been no increase in this subsidy in recent years. Many comrades possibly do not exactly know that we annually obtain 65,000 tons of meat and 840,000 tons of milk products. If it is considered here that our republic's population has grown and that tourism and resort facilities have developed rapidly, it can be understood that had we not at one time achieved a certain turnabout in animal husbandry -- I refer to our 18th plenum -- and had not achieved a considerable increase in the rate of development of the sector, we would today have found ourselves in more difficult circumstances. After all, any fluctuations in the formation of the country's food balance are reflected most noticeably in the republics that receive subsidies.

It is now vitally important to mobilize all available potential to make fuller use of local food resources, since interruptions recently in supplies of certain food products to the population have been particularly visible. And it is the private subsidiary farms that are a major, practicable reserve for us here. L.I. Brezhnev said plainly at the plenum that far from full use is being made everywhere of this great potential for an increase in the production of foodstuffs.

The following advantages also testify convincingly in support of the development of homestead animal husbandry, as of other forms permitting the additional production of animal husbandry products:

It is possible to increase the production of products in a short time;

This does not require major capital investments in view of the fact that in practical terms it is unnecessary to build premises;

There is a sharp reduction in fodder expenditure thanks to the use of food waste, soiling food and so forth;

There is a reduction in the product's prime costs; and

Additional labor resources, meaning members of the family, can be enlisted in the work.

We have fine examples of the public farms' cooperation with the population in Abashskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Zamtredskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Gardabanskiy and certain other rayons. This is very useful, interesting experience, and it would not hurt the comrades who are not as yet dealing as successfully and intensively with this problem to visit these rayons and study everything, pencil in hand, as they say, and then contribute to the introduction and development of this experience at home, on their own farms.

At the same time, it must always be remembered, and I emphasize this particularly, that subsidiary farming should always remain subsidiary and that the basis of the provisioning of the population, particularly the urban population -- our working class and employees, with animal husbandry products is undoubtedly public animal husbandry.

As noted at the November plenum, it is necessary to create conditions that stimulate growth and an increase in the intensiveness of agricultural production, encourage the initiative of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all components of the agrarian-industrial complex and compel them to work not for intermediate indicators but for a high end result.

It is essentially a question of something about which we have spoken repeatedly: It is necessary that not only the republic but also every city, every rayon, every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and every enterprise have its own food program.

It is necessary to strive locally with one's own forces to provide oneself to the maximum with the most important food products. The more so in that today the decisive say on what should occupy the hectare and on when to begin this work or the other belongs to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves.

This does not, of course, rule out centralization. After all, to adapt our agriculture more skillfully to climatic adversities it is necessary, as emphasized at the plenum, to effect more strictly specialization by region and to introduce crops and field-management methods that ensure good harvests.

In a word, it is essential that any local food program, making the maximum use of available resources, be organically combined with the all-republic program.

It is particularly important here to enhance the responsibility of the farm leaders and to strive to ensure that their word not diverge from deed. None of us is aided by a food program that exists only on paper. And it is incomprehensible how and with what kind of a conscience such leaders as Comrade D.S. Megrelishvili, chairman of Goriyskiy Rayon's village of Bershuyeti Kolkhoz; Comrade G.N. Khaduri, director of Tskhinvalskiy Rayon's Eredvskiy Sovkhoz; Comrade A.N. Aladashvili, director of Telavskiy Rayon's Napareulskiy Viticultural Sovkhoz; Comrade S.V. Kapanadze, chairman of Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon's Anskiy Kolkhoz; Comrade Z.P. Bzhaniya, director of Ochamchirskiy Rayon's Rekskiy Citrus-Growing Sovkhoz; Comrade N.D. Kakubava, director of Gagrskiy Rayon's Sikharuli Citrus-Growing Sovkhoz; and Comrade Yu.D. Khozrevanidze, chairman of Adigenskiy Rayon's village of Chorchana Kolkhoz, on whose farms there are so many shortcomings and elements of remiss management, can talk about the people's well-being.

A commission for the compilation and implementation of the food program has now been set up in the republic under the chairmanship of the Central Committee first secretary and made up of party, soviet and management executives. The first meeting has already examined the food programs of the republic Ministry of Forestry -- quite an interesting program, it must be said, Khashurskiy Rayon and the Kolkhoz imeni Marks of Zugdidskiy Rayon's village of Kakhati. We had previously been briefed by the Makharadzevskiy Rayon people.

We regard this work as particularly important. It was not by chance that the party Central Committee adopted the decision to discuss the food program at a CPSU Central Committee plenum.

While doing everything for the good of the people, for a rise in people's well-being and Soviet people's life and everyday existence and for a further rise in their spiritual culture, the party at the same time also sees the difficulties that still exist.

The Central Committee November Plenum discussed the fact that the effect of factors that are entirely or partially beyond our control is also reflected in the state of affairs in the economy. A drought has caused agriculture and, consequently, our entire economy big losses for 3 years running now. We have unfavorable weather conditions for agriculture almost every other year. It was also necessary, naturally, in the formulation of the plans to take account of the complication of the international situation. For these reasons, there are still interruptions in the supplies of meat, dairy products, cotton cloth and a number of other commodities in the country. It is not by chance that we draw the plenum participants' attention to these questions.

Thus, the party speaks with the communists and with the people plainly, openly and candidly. And in these truthful words and in this objectivity and frankness is the strength of our party, which is regarded by the broadest working people's masses with tremendous trust.

I would like today on behalf of the party Central Committee and republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and on your behalf to convey to the working people and all our people sincere and most cordial gratitude for adopting an attitude of such understanding toward these difficulties and displaying high awareness and objectivity in evaluating the situation.

Of course, a quite difficult situation has come about that could not have failed to have influenced the state of the food balance. And it is good that the comrades understand that this situation could not have failed to have been reflected in supplies of the most essential food products to the population of our republic.

Under these conditions, in this situation it is particularly important to strengthen the ties to the masses, constantly be in the heart of the masses and listen to the voice of the people. Contacts with the broadest strata of the population have been increasingly firm and increasingly strong here recently. Members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and other of the republic's executives now are not only familiarizing themselves in detail with the work of the party organizations, industrial, transport and agricultural enterprises and scientific and cultural establishments where they have to be by virtue of official duty, so to speak, and are not only conducting classes in the political education system, but for some time now they have been meeting more often with people in the stores, at the markets, in the catering establishments, in hospitals, at municipal transport stops and at other everyday social facilities.

Such meetings open our eyes to many things. They indicate primarily that our comrades, including certain gorkom and raykom secretaries, ispolkom chairmen and certain of our ministers and other responsible comrades, are rarely, extremely rarely, to be found there the state's concern for people and where the highest goal of our party's economic strategy are concretely manifested.

Particular responsibility and particular concern for the solution of the food problem, which, as has already been said, is the central problem of our 5-year plan both economically and politically, is now vested in you party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and planning workers.

And, as has been mentioned, there is only one way to solve this and other problems. It is, as the party has pointed out repeatedly, the growth of production, an increase in labor productivity and an increase in the efficiency of the economy. In addition, it must always be remembered that the uninterrupted supplying to the people of high-quality food products demands the sound operation both of agriculture and many other sectors.

But mention needs to be made of something else here. Together with an increase in the production of food products, it is vitally necessary that we ensure their intelligent, rational, objective and fair distribution. Having attentively studied public opinion and the proposals of the labor collectives received by the Central Committee, we have concluded that it is essential that we streamline a system for the stable, uninterrupted supply of animal husbandry products, primarily to the urban population, and make this system more refined. In addition, owing to the insufficiently precise organization of trade, interruptions have arisen frequently here even in the provision of the population with the products of which there is a sufficient amount. Such a situation is absolutely intolerable.

As far as animal husbandry products are concerned, the gorkom secretaries believe that streamlining a system of trade in these products will enable us to cater regularly to the urban population, primarily in butter and meat. The development of such a system needs in-depth study and serious discussion. This is difficult and very important work.

In this connection, the gorkoms and raykoms, party, Komsomol and public organizations of associations, enterprises and farms, plant and local trade union committees and local ispolkoms must approach this important measure with a sense of maximum responsibility, excluding all violations whatever and any kind of abuse. It is essential to wage a most dedicated, most implacable struggle against speculation, against the resale of animal husbandry products and their hoarding.

Many complex problems arise in this connection for the party committee leaders. It may now be said without exaggeration that the work day of the raykom secretary should begin with the store, the catering establishment, the hospital and municipal transportation and end there. It is evidently only then that it will be possible to bring due order to bear in this area.

In connection with the introduction of fixed supplies for the urban population of animal husbandry products, certain difficulties are arising for the rural inhabitants who are already unable to buy butter and meat in bulk in the city stores as they did earlier. Thus the possibilities in this respect will be somewhat limited for rural inhabitants.

In this connection, comrades, we appeal once again to the entire population of the republic, primarily the rural population, including the residents of rayon centers, to do their bit and make an impressive contribution to an increase in food products and the development of the public farm and homestead animal husbandry. It is now a question of every village, every homestead, I stress, every homestead and every rural family having its own food program.

The raykoms, which must display the maximum concern to ensure that every homestead has its own livestock, must help in the accomplishment of this task and the creation of a food program for each rural homestead. The rural party committees must also concern themselves with self-provision of food products for the residents of the rayon and rayon centers and the workers of their industrial enterprises.

As we have already said, the food program concerns not only agriculture but also the industrial sectors servicing it and also the agricultural product procurement, storage, processing, shipment and trade system and must unite their efforts in one. Tasks for broadening the base for the storage of the harvest, refining the system of purchases, improving the quality and reliability of agricultural equipment and other items are being set. Thus, the question concerns the reorganization of the work of the entire agrarian-industrial complex.

At the last, third, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum we expressed the idea of the need for the creation of a single all-republic system of management of the agrarian-industrial complex and expressed thoughts concerning its structure. The basic component of this system should be rayon agricultural associations, where all the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the agrarian-industrial complex will be concentrated. At present we have made preparations for the creation of 31 such associations in addition to the 14 already in operation.

If there are no objections, I believe it is necessary to approve this proposal in a decision of our plenum. We are also ready to propose a republic outline for management of the agrarian-industrial complex.

The question also arises of the chairmen of the rayon agricultural associations. An absolutely fundamental question, it must be said. A special commission composed of Comrades D.I. Patiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili and O.G. Vardzelashvili, and with the participation of the appropriate ministers, has been instructed to submit proposals on personnel questions. It is vitally important that these associations be headed by people who are competent and enterprising. This is of exceptional importance in this case for the successful functioning of the entire system.

I believe that we will need to have confirmed the composition of the rayon association leaders before the end of December.

Generally, as L.I. Brezhnev said, there is much work, and complex work at that, ahead of us in agriculture. But it is within the capabilities of our glorious party and our people!

Continuing the discussion of the most urgent questions of economic building and the paths to their solution, L.I. Brezhnev dwelt in detail on problems of the development of the fuel-energy complex, emphasizing that these problems affect all aspects of the economy.

As is known, a pronounced increase in the production of energy and fuel, particularly gas, is envisaged in the new 5-year plan. However, in connection with the rapid growth of the country's need for these resources the plenum pointed to the need for the use of all available levers and stimuli for the unconditional overfulfillment of the set quotas in these spheres and the utmost intensification of the practice of economies in fuel and energy expenditure.

We discussed the problems confronting the republic in this sphere at the 26th CPSU and Georgian Communist Party congresses and all our subsequent plenums and aktiv meetings. And this discussion has always been distinguished by seriousness and high-mindedness. And it could not have been otherwise, for this problem itself is extraordinarily serious in the republic.

We were shown this graphically by the last 5-year period. Despite the fact that the capacity of the republic power system increased by 1.5 million kilowatts in the 10th 5-Year Plan, the situation as a whole was and remains strained. We are very acutely aware of the electric power shortage. A principal cause of this is the nonoptimum structure of the power capacities: seasonal GES constituted 60 percent thereof. It is for this reason that we have raised so insistently the question of the need for the installation in the republic of a powerful base power station. This question is currently under examination in the union directive bodies.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress, we outlined a set of measures for an increase in the republic's energy potential and an improvement in our energy facilities. Much of what was planned has already been done: Newly introduced capacity at the Tkvarchelskaya GRES and at the Ingurskaya and the series of Vartsikhskiye GES have been assimilated; work has been done to increase the reliability of the main power line-500 from the Tbilisi GRES to Zestafoni; the installation of a backup substation in Rustavi has been completed; construction of a second Perepadnyye GES-Batumi power line is being completed; and so forth.

Nonetheless, there are still many unsolved questions in this sphere. We need to display concern primarily for development of the main and distribution power systems. Without this it is impossible to ensure high dependability of the power supply and to achieve a reduction in power losses during its transference. And these losses are huge.

Manifestly insufficient attention is still being paid here to the efficient use of medium-capacity GES and, particularly, small GES. After all, they could be a great help in easing the energy shortage. It is essential to display more initiative and concern in the modernization of power station equipment.

This is, of course, far from everything. But it is clear from what has been said that we do have reserves. It is only necessary to utilize them skillfully and effectively.

How important such an approach is may be judged by the results for 10 months of the current year. The plan for power generation was fulfilled 101 percent, although this indicator's growth rate constituted only 102.4 percent. The present year's hydrological conditions have proven unfavorable. And as a result there was an appreciable breach of the plan, which was partially amended.

Thus, the lag that has been allowed to develop, comrades, is thus serious. Yet the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum set the task of exceeding the plan in the production of fuel and energy, emphasizing that this is a principal concern of the central management authorities. We believe that the republic authorities also are obliged to adopt all measures to put an end to the discrepancy which has taken shape and next year even meet the targets for power generation.

Mention has to be made here of how important it is to ensure a high growth in the production of oil and by-product gas, which currently exerts a considerable influence on the state of and prospects for development of the republic's fuel-energy complex. It may be noted with satisfaction that the plans and pledges in this sector of the economy, which is comparatively new for Georgia, are being overfulfilled annually. However, big prospects are opened to us here also, and for this reason we can in no way be satisfied with what has been achieved. Currently, in conjunction with the union ministries, a wide-ranging program for an increase in the efficiency of geological prospecting and an increase in the amount of drilling is outlined. Implementation of this program will provide a considerable addition to the oil and gas reserves, enable us to increase oil production and, as a result, satisfy better and more fully the republic economy's petroleum product requirements.

It is an entirely different picture in the republic's coal industry, where an extremely unhappy situation has now evolved: The rate of coal production is declining annually, and even manifestly understated plans are sometimes not being fulfilled.

It has to be acknowledged here that the miners are taking steps to stabilize and improve their work. Certain positive changes can already be traced. But all this is proceeding far more slowly than we had hoped. Just one conclusion suggests itself: It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of the party, soviet and management authorities on implementation of the outlined measures, render the miners effective assistance and pay more attention to the introduction of new coal-producing capacity. This is particularly important now, comrades.

It is essential that we channel all efforts into an intensification of the practice of economies and inculcate in every farm laborer and every worker a solicitous attitude toward fuel and energy. This work is already under way. In 10 months of the current year, losses in the power systems declined .5 points here, the equivalent of a saving of 68 million kilowatt-hours. However, losses remain high, as a whole. It is necessary to continue to consistently uncover existing bottlenecks and reliably close off all losses. We now pose such a goal not only to the power engineers but also to all workers.

It has to be emphasized particularly for this reason that there is considerable potential for economies at the republic's industrial enterprises. Almost 100 million kilowatt-hours of power were saved in 9 months in the republic as a whole in the circle of normed enterprises. However, whereas at the Kutaisi Auto Plant, Tbilisi Metro and Electric Car-Repair Plant and a number of other enterprises this work is well organized and a proprietary approach to the expenditure of fuel-energy resources is being established increasingly firmly, the same thing cannot be said of the Rustavi Chemical Plant and Foundry, Gardabani Cardboard-Ruberoid Plant and many other of our enterprises. Here there is a considerable overexpenditure of energy. This is why 380,000 gigacalories of heat in excess of the set norm were expended in the republic in the same period. Or, in other words, an additional 50,000 plus tons of standard fuel were burned.

We cannot be reconciled to this, nor can we be reconciled to the fact that not all the comrades in our ministries and departments are working with due persistence on the substantiation of ceilings and stocks for power and fuel and the barter supply of these stocks under contract. In a word, it is clear that we are still losing a good deal, just as it is perfectly clear that we need to emphatically put an end to such an attitude toward fuel-energy resources and react strictly to instances of lax management and irresponsibility in this area.

Recently we have been linking solution of the problems of the fuel-energy complex increasingly closely with the development of new sources of energy and the introduction of energy-saving equipment and technology. How is this task being tackled here in the republic? There are many ideas and proposals. And we also have the opportunity to avail ourselves of them. It is well known that Georgia has considerable reserves of nontraditional types of energy. Talk of the need for the practical use of these types of energy has already begun to set the teeth on edge. But apart from isolated examples, matters as a whole have not, unfortunately, progressed beyond the talk stage.

There has been so much discussion of the benefits promised us by heat pumps. Our scientists and engineers are acknowledged authorities on this problem. But the solutions remain, as before, merely on paper.

Or take another example. The Rustavi Foundry and Zestafoni Ferroalloys and Kutaisi Auto plants have accumulated considerable experience in introducing energy-saving equipment and technology. Undoubtedly useful and worthwhile work. But it is incomprehensible why the leaders of republic ministries and departments and large-scale enterprises are not even interested. Is it really necessary to adopt a Central Committee Bureau decision on every such issue?

Is it not clear without such a decision how beneficial it is, for example, to take advantage of the fuel-cutting device developed in the Georgian Academy of Sciences Institute of Machinery Mechanics? I visited this institute and was shown the device. It is really very compelling. The application of this device would enable us, according to scientists' and specialists' calculations, to reduce fuel expenditure in internal combustion engines, particularly in municipal buses, 5-10 percent. The devices were tested with the help of the republic Ministry of Motor Transport and gave a good account of themselves, but the scale of their application is as yet pitiful.

These are not isolated examples, and the Gosplan, Academy of Sciences Presidium, republic State Committee for Science and Technology and other republic authorities

will evidently need in the future to study questions about the saving of various resources, including fuel-energy resources, more vigorously and strive for the efficient use of available scientific developments.

Our local party committees must make a more competent and concrete study of the rational functioning of the fuel-energy complex. It is important that this become a subject of daily concern to every labor collective.

We need to proclaim a universal campaign for fuel and energy economies.

The plenum termed capital construction a decisive area of the 5-year plan. You know that in the new 5-year plan our country's government proposed something of a reduction in capital investments for the purpose of tackling a number of urgent economic and social tasks and putting an end to the disproportions between volume of construction and installation and available material resources. And the Politburo and Central Committee plenum supported this proposal. Account was taken here of the available material and labor resources, the capacities of the construction organizations and the considerable amount of incomplete construction.

All this has made it possible to formulate a practicable and better balanced plan of capital construction, a particular feature of which is a significant increase in the commissioning of fixed capital with less of a growth in capital investments.

What is the situation here? It has to be said that there are serious tests for the construction workers in 1982. Thanks to the efforts of the republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan, the amount of capital construction here does not diminish and has been planned with regard for a considerable growth in all indicators above the anticipated amount performed in the current year.

With respect to state capital investments, it is envisaged in the plan for next year that in accordance with the general trend, the rate of growth in the commissioning of fixed capital will exceed the growth of capital investments. This will be achieved thanks to a policy of modernizing and retooling operating enterprises and the priority channeling of capital investments into the completion of construction projects that have been started. Consequently, it is important for us to ensure the maximum concentration of all resources to accelerate the introduction of capacity.

Yet in the current year, the state of affairs in this sphere continues to give rise to great disquiet and concern. For the economy as a whole, capital investments were assimilated in 10 months only by 91 percent and only 39 percent of the annual amount of fixed capital was commissioned.

Nor can we term anything other than alarming the situation involving the most important facilities and capacities nearing completion. In 9 months, only 10 projects of the 26 planned for introduction have been accepted.

We wish once again at the plenum today to caution our respected comrade ministers V.T. Gogladze and I.A. Kharatishvili that they will be held personally responsible for fulfilling the program for the completion of construction projects due for startup. It should be noted here that, together with the construction workers, both the clients and those who provide the construction workers with material and equipment are correspondingly responsible for the on-schedule commissioning of new capacity. Unfortunately, the leaders of certain client-organizations fail to understand, we believe, the full importance of the policy pursued by the party to increase the efficiency of capital investments. How else do we explain the fact that, for example, the introduction of a number of agricultural projects has been frustrated owing to the tardy provision of complete sets of equipment. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Georgian SSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, as well as Comrade T.V. Chikvaidze and D.Ye. Sarishvili, who are personally responsible for these projects, are to blame for this.

All is not yet lost, but for fulfillment of the plan now it is essential that in the time remaining until the end of the year we assimilate roughly R400 million of capital investments and perform over R200 million of construction and installation. Undoubtedly a very difficult and very critical task; extraordinary measures will be needed to accomplish it successfully and we will have to commission all available potential and fundamentally improve the organization of construction.

We must also approach carry-over facilities, particularly those connected with implementation of the food program and development of the fuel-energy complex and other most important sectors, with the same responsibility as those due for startup. It is essential to create at each of them strong process stock for normal operation in the next and subsequent years of the 5-year plan in order to adhere to plan schedules.

It is important to adopt all measures to preserve administrative, sports and spectator installations, cultural centers and other facilities scheduled for temporary closing. There are approximately 50 of them here. It is necessary to strive to ensure that when we continue their construction, additional resources for restoration work will not be required of us. L.I. Brezhnev drew particular attention to this problem and also to that of ensuring the necessary process stock for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Thus, an enormous amount of complex work both by the planning authorities, clients and design organizations and the construction workers themselves is necessary to raise the efficiency of capital investments and accelerate the commissioning of capacity.

We would add that particular responsibility is also vested in the party authorities and raykoms and gorkoms. I recall that back at the start of this year, at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress, we spoke of the need to strengthen party leadership of the capital construction sphere and in this connection demanded that the very system of accountability be put in order. The point being that a large number of projects under construction in the republic is beyond our field of vision and control here. The comrades know that we are building over 12,000 facilities simultaneously.

And a new form of territorial accountability, which enabled us to supply data sheets for literally every construction project, was developed and introduced. In 9 months of this year even we managed to reduce the amount of incomplete construction to the extent of roughly R24 million. Maybe the sum is not that impressive, but it is significant in that it testifies to the great potential of the new system.

Thanks precisely to this system, the republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan monthly sum up the results of work to reduce the amount of incomplete construction.

However, mention must also be made of the fact that not everywhere has optimum use of the possibilities of this new system of territorial accountability and control yet been learned. We have a right to demand greater precision and exactingness and the surmounting of sluggishness of a number of local party committees and soviet and management authorities.

In a word, useful and necessary work has begun. But like the problems of capital construction in general, it needs to be undertaken not occasionally but consistently.

The accomplishment of all key economic tasks is closely and organically interwoven with the implementation of a wide-ranging social program. Its leading place in our plans is determined, as L.I. Brezhnev observed, by the growing interconnection of economic and social progress characteristic of the developed socialist society.

In speaking of the draft 5-year plan, we have already mentioned the main parameters it is proposed to cater to in terms of the republic's social development. Now, however, permit me to focus your attention on certain key features connected with a rise in our people's standard of living.

Not only a most important economic but also a sociopolitical task is satisfaction of the public's requirements for consumer goods.

It has to be acknowledged with all candor that we are managing the accomplishment of this complex multisectorial task comparatively poorly and making inadequate use of the truly enormous available potential in this sphere. As a result, we are encountering undesirable consequences and trends and the further we go, the more acutely is the fact that the public's monetary income growth rate exceeds expenditures making itself felt.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone the working people's cash deposits in the republic almost doubled. This does not count what is kept outside of savings accounts.

This is why we emphasize once again that together with the food program we need to have in the republic a profoundly scientifically substantiated program for the production of and provision of the population with goods in mass demand. It is extremely important for us in this matter also to provide for a qualitatively new approach to planning, combine in one the efforts of many departments and enterprises and ensure that a high final result -- the production of good-quality, attractive consumer goods -- is obtained. Here in the Central Committee, Comrade Chkheidze, secretary of the Central Committee, and in the Council of Ministers Comrade N.A. Chitanava, deputy chairman, are responsible for this work. And the comrades will evidently need to try to accelerate the search for the necessary solutions.

It is here, incidentally, that it is particularly important to learn to skillfully combine sectorial and territorial planning and actively support and develop local initiative. It is necessary to provide in every, literally every, region for an increase in overall production of the quota of consumer goods.

The same may also be said of individual sectors such as aviation, the elctrical engineering and chemical industry, machine building and others. Unfortunately, we do not yet see major changes in this matter in enterprises' production programs.

For this reason, it needs to be specially emphasized that we expect as a primary duty of the Gosplan, the sectorial departments and the local party and soviet authorities decisive steps toward the development and implementation at all enterprises of proposals for increasing production and raising the quality of goods in mass demand and for stimulating their manufacture.

In this connection, great responsibility is vested in the local soviets of people's deputies, which, as emphasized at the 26th congress, "are making an increasingly large contribution to comprehensive economic and social development." Work is already being performed, and interesting work at that, in Poti and Tbilisi's Leninskiy, Pervomayskiy and Oktyabrskiy Rayons. We should possibly set the following as the strategic task: producing consumer goods and services in an amount corresponding to the population's income.

Moreover, special attention should be paid primarily to work quality. No one today, comrades, is the consumer of ugly, unattractive consumer items.

The Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers are currently examining the draft of a decree on measures to increase consumer goods production formulated by the republic Gosplan. It is proposed to increase the production of these items by a factor of 1.5 in the 11th 5-Year Plan, bringing their manufacture in 1985 up to R1.62 billion, although even this, in my opinion, is not the limit.

We will evidently hold ministers and leaders of departments of the republic, gorkom and raykom first secretaries and directors of production associations and enterprises of union jurisdiction personally responsible for fulfilling quotas for the production of goods in mass demand.

It is planned to enlist the scientific research and planning-design-engineering organizations more actively in the development and mass manufacture of products and in increasing their consumer properties. The technical level of the products at enterprises of union jurisdiction and so forth is growing more complex.

In a word, a great deal of intensive work has to be done whose results will show us not in words but in deeds how prepared many of our party, soviet and management leaders are for the comprehensive accomplishment of large-scale socioeconomic and political tasks.

As we have already said, an improvement in the republic's housing conditions is, as before, a very acute social problem. There are as of today in our capital several tens of thousands of families on the register, and there are more than 40,000 of them on the general list alone.

We have succeeded in recent years, thanks to the streamlining of the system of registration and the strengthening of public control over the allocation of apartments, in considerably reducing the waiting list in certain categories. But the housing problem remains most serious for us.

This is why I would like to caution all leaders connected with this problem that plans for the introduction of housing must be fulfilled at all costs! We must strive for an increase in capital investments for housing construction at all costs.

We in the Central Committee are currently adopting measures for finding additional possibilities for an increase in the volume of housing construction. A special commission headed by Comrade G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the Central Committee, has been set up following a Bureau decision. The commission has been instructed to submit its proposals in this connection.

I know that such proposals are being received. Comrades from the Gosplan and others have advanced interesting ideas. It is intended to examine ways to further intensify the work of plant house-building enterprises, increase the amount of individual housing construction, improve the direct-labor method and enlist additional resources and nonspecialized organizations in this work.

It is necessary to seek out all resources to extend the scale of housing construction and make the maximum use of local raw materials. And it is by no means obligatory to erect high-rise buildings everywhere. The question should now be put differently: even in Tbilisi we should clearly also build small homes and encourage enterprising methods of housing construction. Such an approach is, we believe, even more correct in the rayons. I know that there has been a fascination with 10-12-story buildings, and even 18-story buildings have been built here. This is surely by no means obligatory.

Much can be achieved through improved major renovation of apartment houses and their modernization and through all possible additions and superstructures and so forth. I do not know if it was correct to entirely prohibit individual construction in Tbilisi and our oblast and rayon centers. Nor do I believe we were entirely justified in abandoning many supplementary methods of extending living space and improving housing conditions. It is necessary to approach this question very attentively and thoughtfully and to formulate concrete practical measures.

We are not prepared now, of course, to offer ready-made prescriptions. But it seems to me that it is necessary to begin a study of public opinion on this question, consult people and bring television, radio and the press into this matter. I am sure that many valuable and interesting proposals will be received.

In speaking of the most important tasks in the republic's social development we cannot overlook the problem of labor resources. The continued development of branches of major industrial enterprises in rural localities remains an important element in its solution in the 11th 5-Year Plan. We intend to increase overall production in the branches by

R197 million and to increase their number to 100. Thus, by 1985 the branches will be producing output to the tune of more than R400 million. The number of those employed in them will increase by almost 18,000 and reach 40,000. This is like an entire ministry.

There are also other ways. The creation on a cooperative (share) basis of independent small interfarm enterprises is very interesting, I believe. Thus, a small enterprise has been created in Mayakovskiy Rayon through the efforts of several kolkhozes on vacant areas of a former winery at which members of these farms work. In the current year even overall production will be in excess of R600,000. A highly profitable work. The entire income is distributed among the kolkhozes whose members work at this plant. Approximately 200 persons are employed here, and in the next few years the number of workers will exceed 400.

Given intelligent use of it, this experience could, we believe, serve as an example of the correct combination of private interests with public interests and the purposeful highly efficient use of available labor resources.

In summing up what has been said, I would like to emphasize that all the questions we have touched on are, comrades, key issues. The pace and nature of our republic's socioeconomic development depend on them. Therefore, it is essential that we ensure the unconditional solution of all these problems in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

IV

One of our main tasks now is, as L.I. Brezhnev said at the November plenum, to work better, emphasizing here that this simple idea applies to all, irrespective of who occupies what position and who works where.

And what does working better mean?

Working better means compiling better plans and implementing them better. And this, in turn, demands the stable, balanced development of the economy. A good basis for new quantitative and qualitative growth has been created here in the form of sizable production-industrial, labor and scientific-technical potential.

Insofar as it has been a question of planning, let us first mention the main indicator of the 5-year plan -- the increase in industrial production. The draft national economic plan envisages an increase here on the order of 31 percent against the 30-33 percent in accordance with the Main Directions confirmed by the 26th congress.

It is vitally necessary for us in the achievement of our main strategic task in the sphere of the economy, as in the previous 5-year plan, to head for the upper limit here -- for an obligatory 33-percent increase.

This requirement proceeds from the following considerations.

First, it is precisely in the production of industrial output per capita that we most lag behind union-average levels.

Second, in sharply cutting back the rate of increase in industrial production without special reasons for this we thereby considerably weaken the mobilizing force of the national economic plan. It is necessary to constantly bear in mind here that we are still making insufficiently effective use of labor resources, as also emphasized at the plenum.

And, third and finally, maintaining a high industrial production growth rate will enable us to make better use of production capacity in the majority of industrial sectors and enhance such important indicators of efficiency as labor productivity and output-capital ratio.

To secure an increase in industrial production at a level of 33 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan we need to make better use of all resources and to manufacture industrial products worth R535-540 million over and above the 5-year plan. In this event the average annual rate of increase will constitute 5.9 percent as against the planned 5.55 percent.

This task is realistic and perfectly feasible, and we must accomplish it, comrades, at all costs. For this it is necessary to mobilize all our resources better, strive for an acceleration in the rate of the republic's socioeconomic development and implement the requirements pertaining to production intensification contained in the plan. It is essential to revise upward the planned annual rate of increase in industrial output. We need even in 1982 to secure an actual increase in industrial output on the order of 12.2 percent compared with 1980, at a minimum.

You all know full well that following the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree on Tbilisskiy Gorkom we have pursued a firm policy of the accelerated surmounting of the republic's industrial-economic lag behind the union-average level. However, not all comrades clearly realize and visualize what this means in practice, in reality.

It is essential to intensify and extend analytical work in such bodies as the Gosplan, Central Statistical Administration, Ministry of Finance, banking establishments and so forth. Control of the most important economic indicators depends on this. And the most tremendous potential is in elevating them to the union-average level.

To judge from the report data for 1980, the labor productivity level in power engineering in the republic amounted to 67.3 percent of the union average, in ferrous metallurgy 62.5 percent and in nonferrous metallurgy 40.5 percent.

We have calculated that if these sectors achieved the union-average labor productivity level, the republic would obtain additionally in these sectors alone industrial output worth more than R250 million.

There are also tremendous possibilities in increasing the output-capital ratio, the shift-work coefficient and the production capacity load factor.

Thus, in the coal industry an increase in output-capital ratio to the union-average level would mean an addition of almost R50 million of output. Bringing the shift-work coefficient in machine building up to the union-average level would make it possible to manufacture an addition R70 million of industrial products. Increasing the load of available production capacity in the textile industry to the country level, we will be able to additionally obtain almost R200 million of cotton and woolen yarn and cloth. This is essentially more than two Gori cotton combines.

We are seriously lagging behind the union-average indicators in the mechanization of labor and have considerable potential here. There are also similar possibilities in the process of pulling up certain regions of the republic. We are currently paying tremendous attention to strengthening the territorial aspects of planning and management and optimally combining territorial planning and management with centralized planning. During his visit to Tbilisi, L.I. Brezhnev termed a number of our experiments interesting and said that the country is watching them attentively. But we all know, also, that Leonid Ilich constantly emphasizes the need to develop this work.

A principal area for a refinement in territorial planning and management now should, I believe, consist of our regions taking as the reference point not the republic-average but primarily the union-average socioeconomic indicators and, if you will, those of the most advanced regions of the country.

We should also set the collectives of individual enterprises this task. It has been calculated, for example, that at the Rustavi Chemical Fibers Plant each ton of output requires 1.4 times greater labor expenditure than the average for the country. Bringing this expenditure to the union-average level would ensure the manufacture of additional chemical fiber worth almost R7 million.

On the other hand, many of our enterprises are already perfectly ready to achieve the best indicators in the sector. Understandably, the increase in this case will be considerably more sizable. For this reason, we have emphasized repeatedly from a high platform the importance of the dissemination of the initiative of the Dimitrov workers concerning achievement of the best production-economic indicators in their sector. This should be the determining approach in the 11th 5-Year Plan. However, apart from a few enterprises, essentially no one has as yet responded to this appeal. People prefer not to have their comfort disturbed and to live a tranquil life.

That is why we believe that it is very important today to direct the workers' initiative into this channel. Greater persistence in this matter should, we believe, be displayed, of course, by our trade unions -- the Georgian Council of Trade Unions and the sectorial committees. Why not actively enlist the Komsomol Central Committee in the accomplishment of this task, why not mobilize our entire youth? After all, the Dimitrov workers' initiative is geared to the future and is working for the future. And, of course, the decisive say in its development belongs to the party committees, to us in the Central Committee, the Bureau members, the Central Committee secretaries and the Central Committee departments.

I am sure that if we all set about this work, there will be results. And impressive results at that. An increase in the strictness of the plan quotas, an increase in the production growth rate, reaching the level of the union-average indicators and the best in the sector -- all this should be a decisive condition in the summation of the results of socialist competition at enterprises and between rayons, regions and ministries and departments. The initiative of the Dimitrov workers is the form that provides the best answer to the question of how we should organize socialist competition in the new 5-year plan.

We need to fundamentally improve work on the observance of plan discipline.

The plan is state law. Nevertheless, according to the results of 10 months of this year, this law was broken by 40 of the republic's industrial enterprises, or 4.4 percent of them, which fell short in the production of industrial output worth over R24.8 million. The production growth rate in certain sectors -- power engineering, machine-building and others -- proved to be below the planned level.

Some 80 enterprises failed to cope with the labor productivity growth rate targets, and this is 9 percent of them, although from the very outset the planned growth rate in this indicator was manifestly understated. There were many such enterprises in the Goskomselkhoztekhnika, Ministry of Construction, the Samtrest and Chay-Gruziya Associations, Ministry of Rural Construction and Ministry of Local Industry. The Gruzglavmontazhspetsstroy, Rustavi Chemical Plant, Tbilisi Machine Tool-Building Production Association and Kvaisi Lead-Zinc Ore Administration are regular stragglers in the fulfillment of plans for labor productivity growth.

Certain ministries, departments and enterprises still practice the downward adjustment of plans for the manufacture of output. Thus, at the Tbilisi Iveriya Perfumery-Cosmetics Factory the original plan for two quarters was lowered by more than R1.5 million.

L.I. Brezhnev roundly condemned this practice at the Central Committee November plenum, emphasizing that in adopting the plan we have proceeded on this occasion strictly from actual possibilities and will just as strictly require its unconditional fulfillment.

Working better means, as Leonid Ilich said, organizing production better and producing better.

How is production organized here? Unfortunately, there are still many shortcomings in this area.

Full use is not being made of production capacity, labor and production discipline is violated and losses of work time are great at many enterprises. Owing to absenteeism,

whole-day and intrashift machine idling and other violations, in 1980 alone there was a shortfall in industrial output in the republic worth almost R90 million. These losses are particularly great in the Ministry of Food Industry, Goskomselkhoztekhnika and Ministry of Local Industry, at the Tbilisi Arc-Welding Equipment and Electric Car-Repair plants, in the Guzvinmash Association and so forth.

In short, the transition to predominantly intensive factors of economic growth is being accomplished insufficiently energetically here.

It is necessary, as L.I. Brezhnev demanded at the Central Committee plenum, to speed up reorganization of the style and methods of management. It should be emphasized in this connection that great potential for a growth of labor productivity is contained in the introduction of measures for its scientific organization.

We must speak plainly: We have not yet learned to organize our labor correctly. Approximately 6,000 persons currently work in various scientific organization of labor subdivisions here. An entire large association. This is a sizable force. In the last 5-year plan we were able to economize on the labor of approximately 30,000 persons in the republic economy. This work is well organized, for example, in the system of the Ministry of Light Industry.

However, this is far from being the case in all sectors. For example, according to our data, almost 500 persons are involved in scientific organization of labor questions in the Ministry of Agriculture, and a special center has been created. But the returns are essentially none. We evidently need to investigate the activity of such centers in greater depth and adopt the appropriate measures. They have a high-sounding name, but the benefits do not measure up.

Particular attention should be given primarily to how the brigade form of the organization and remuneration of labor is being introduced here. Matters are proceeding intolerably slowly, in our view. According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 1 August last year this indicator constituted 48.6 percent for the country and only 38 percent for the republic. As an investigation conducted recently by republic Council of Trade Unions and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems shows, there was little change last year. And mainly for reasons of a subjective nature. The comrades evidently do not fully understand what kind of form this is and do not fully see all its advantages.

But these advantages are indisputable -- labor productivity growth, a strengthening of discipline, the workers' aspiration to increase their qualifications and master related occupations and so forth.

The introduction of the brigade form of the organization and remuneration of labor opens broad possibilities for creativity, the display of initiative and the reinforcement of democratic principles in management. People become the true proprietors at the plant. Many social questions are tackled successfully, and there is a sharp improvement in ideological education.

A specially organized work group headed by Comrade L.S. Kharbediya, secretary of the Georgian Council of Trade Unions, is engaged in the study, introduction and dissemination of progressive labor methods in the republic Council of Trade Unions. This group has stepped up its activity recently. We were recently briefed by Comrade Kharbediya at a Central Committee Bureau meeting. And I would like to see all members of the work group, Comrade Kharbediya personally and the leadership of the Council of Trade Unions involving themselves in a more concrete manner in an improvement in work on the study and introduction at the republic's enterprises of brigade forms of the organization and remuneration of labor, more effectively influencing the solution of this problem and actively enlisting the republic committees of the sectorial trade unions and ministry and department and association and enterprise leaders in this work.

We need to strive more persistently to introduce other efficient forms of labor organization that have already been officially approved in the country. Thus, dissemination of the Shchekino method alone at only one-fifth of our enterprises would, as calculations show, make it possible to increase labor productivity in the 5-year plan 4-5 percent.

In speaking of the need to work better and to produce better, we are setting as a principal task, of course, that of an increase in the quality of manufactured output in every possible way.

We have already spoken of the frontiers that the republic's industry will reach this year in the proportion of products bearing the official Symbol of Quality. We are citing a figure today of 14 percent, whereas last year, under the previous procedure, the figure was actually 21 percent.

Can this mobilize, we wonder? Clearly not. We expressed our doubts as to the expediency of a change in the certification procedure at the 26th CPSU Congress. Practice has once again corroborated the soundness of these doubts.

Now, when, in accordance with the instruction of the AUCCTU, Gosplan, State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the relative significance of output bearing the official Symbol of Quality in the total volume of commodity output is taken as the base in the summation of results in all-union socialist competition in 1981 and subsequent years of the 5-year plan, unequal conditions are created, it seems to us, for the competing parties. The final indicators of quality prove dependent to a certain extent on the structure of the industry of the republic or region. You know that products of food and a number of other sectors of industry are not subject to certification for the official Symbol of Quality. This confounds the whole purpose since it is clear that it is simply impossible to achieve a situation where, let us suppose, 100 percent of the products is of the highest quality.

Thus, for the results of 10 months our republic produced 13.7 percent of its products with the Symbol of Quality in total commodity output and held ninth place among the union republics. But if we had deduced this indicator only from the volume of output subject to certification, it would have constituted 39.7 percent, and we would have moved into fourth place in the country.

It seems to us that the more the types of product that are subject to certification, the higher the technical level will be. And it is not the type that is important here but the final national economic result. Whoever works better produces better. This, we believe, is the main principal.

Obviously, we should attentively and calmly ponder everything once again and take substantiated proposals to the appropriate union authorities.

The ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations must make full use of the wealth of opportunities afforded by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and an Intensification of the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on an Increase in Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

Working better means ultimately, as L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, working efficiently. For this purpose it is essential to sharply raise the level of the use of fixed production capital and its load and increase the output-capital ratio.

The indicator of the machinery and equipment shift-work coefficient in machine building, which currently constitutes 1.23, which is below the union-average level, absolutely does not, unfortunately, correspond here to a fundamental requirement of the party -- making the economy economical. The average duration of the operation of metal-working equipment is equal to only 8-11 hours, whereas the proportion of nonoperating equipment

in the total volume of installed equipment constituted approximately 13.3 percent. Let us be blunt -- the extent of the load of fixed production capital here is very low. It is for this reason also that we say that many indicators of growth here are also considerably understated.

Matters are even worse at certain enterprises. For example, inadequate use is being made of production capacity at the Tbilisi Gruzvinmash Production Association (only 69 percent). The shift-work coefficient here constitutes only 1.24. This is because of inadequate production organization and the use of backward technology. The situation is made even worse by the fact that the leadership of the association (Comrade K.F. Dolidze, general director, and Comrade I.B. Pruidze, secretary of the party organization) is performing no purposeful work in this direction and has let matters drift.

At the same time, it has been calculated that merely a 1-kopeck increase in the output-capital ratio with respect to net output in the republic's industry and agriculture is the equivalent of saving approximately R270 million and provides for a growth of national income of more than R110 million a year.

The 1981-1985 plan outlines a very insignificant increase in the output-capital ratio in such sectors as food and light industry, construction materials industry and machine building, which cannot provide for a due acceleration in the rate of development of these sectors of the economy. The average annual coefficient of the replacement of the implements of labor is low. All this insistently demands a qualitative breakthrough in planning work.

Huge losses build up here because of the tardy commissioning and assimilation of planned capacity. The amount of uninstalled production equipment has increased in ferrous metallurgy and the chemical, machine-building and other sectors of industry.

Huge monetary and material resources allocated for the major renovation of production buildings and equipment, and this means tens and tens of millions of rubles, are failing to produce the corresponding production returns. Matters here also have, it may be said, been allowed to drift. Just take a look at certain rayons, cities, enterprises and farms. Utter confusion reigns. It is essential to adopt the most urgent measures to bring due order to bear here.

An important condition of efficient work as the system of intersectorial and intrasectorial relations grows and becomes more complex is the rhythmic, uninterrupted operation of enterprises and organizations.

Of all the so-called objective factors impeding a normal work rhythm, the most characteristic recently has been unsatisfactory material-technical supply: supply shortages of raw and semifinished materials, intermediate products, components and parts, ancillary materials, packaging and so forth.

This question is distinguished by extraordinary complexity and is difficult to control at the republic level. But this by no means signifies that we are left with no levers. They undoubtedly exist. Understanding the entire seriousness and complexity of this problem, we instructed that it be dealt with by Comrade Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, and that he head an appropriate work group. It is a question of the correct planning of the necessary material resources and an improvement in the organization of their delivery, distribution and storage and, finally, of the economical and rational expenditure of these resources in the production process. As emphasized at the Central Committee plenum, the solution of these questions does not require additional outlays but could provide a big national economic saving.

We candidly admit that, frankly speaking, we have nothing to brag about here. According to available data, the above-norm stocks of commodity-material assets in the republic's industry are estimated at a sum total of more than R200 million. And the following is

the picture for individual ministries and departments: the above-norm remains in the Ministry of Local Industry amounted to R25.8 million, R18.7 million in the Ministry of Light Industry and R14.5 million in the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, R12.2 million in the Chay-Gruziya Association, R13.6 million in the Ministry of Construction, R7.4 million in the Ministry of Consumer Services, R5.4 million in the Gruzkomselkhoztekhnika, R4.7 million in the Ministry of Food Industry and so forth.

This is truly dead capital! And again I would like to repeat how important it is to dispose of available resources proprietorially and intelligently. I believe that we should instruct the leaders of these ministries and departments to report to the Central Committee Bureau in the very near future what they are doing to liquidate the above-norm remains. It is important that the control, financial and credit authorities -- the People's Control Committee, Ministry of Finance, Gosbank and Stroybank -- display greater scrupulousness and exactingness in this matter. The Gossnab also needs to display more aggressiveness. Much here will depend on the personal attitude of the primary persons -- ministers and department leaders -- toward such instances of outrageous mismanagement.

We need to achieve at any price the rational use of all resources. There can be no question even of an increase in efficiency without this.

First, it is necessary to tighten the practice of economies. Instead of meeting the target for economies, some of our enterprises are permitting the overexpenditure of certain materials in short supply. The Poti Control Generators Plant, the Tbilisi Elektroapparat Production Association, the Shorapan Elektroelement Plant and so forth are expending rolled ferrous metal uneconomically. I am sure that Comrade B.D. Gulua, secretary of Potiyskiy Gorkom, and other party committee secretaries will investigate this matter. Irrational use is being made of cement and timber in certain organizations of the Ministry of Rural Construction. It happens that material resources in short supply are being written off unjustifiably in organizations. Incidentally, many construction material expenditure norms have not been revised for about 20 years. If something needs revising, what is preventing us from preparing cogent, substantiated proposals and taking them to the appropriate union authorities?

Party, soviet and management authorities should sharply increase exactingness in implementing the practice of economizing in all sectors and all elements of the republic's economy.

Second, it is very important to involve secondary resources in circulation and make use of production and domestic waste. It is not the first time we have raised this problem. The quite large Gruzvtoresursy Administration has been created in the republic to deal with these questions. There are many of them. On some occasions in a number of sectors of industry more than half of the resources remains in the form of unused waste. Inadequate use is being made of food waste, and the collection of waste paper, ferrous and nonferrous metals and the like is poorly organized.

In his letter to the leaders of our republic, Comrade N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, recently raised an exceptionally important problem concerning the rational use of wine-making, fruit and berry and canning industry waste.

It was noted, inter alia, that 3-3.5 million tons of pressed apple, grape and other fruit residue is produced annually in the production of fruit juices and wines in the USSR. It is possible to produce 600,000-700,000 tons of powdered fruit from this waste. A considerable role is assigned to the workers of our republic and scientists, specialists and managers in the solution of such questions.

An interdepartmental commission chaired by Comrade A.I. Buadze, chairman of the republic Gossnab, which will be introduced as a part of the Council of Ministers Presidium, is now being set up to better organize work on the rational use of material resources here. There is also an increase in this connection in the responsibility of the Gossnab itself not only for the allocation but also for supervision of the rational use of local resources.

It would probably be right today for Comrade Buadze to share his thoughts on this problem here at the Central Committee plenum. He now has a special staff, and the mechanism of the operation of a coordination council has been thought out. I would like to learn how the duties of the Gossnab itself are perceived and, in particular, what he sees as his own duties as chairman of the committee and chairman of the council.

An increase in the efficiency of the economy is connected most directly with its intensification. Intensification is the arterial path toward efficiency. And it was not by chance that L.I. Brezhnev described implementation of the most important party directives in this area as a distinguishing feature of our work in the 11th 5-Year Plan. A decision was made to conduct a special CPSU Central Committee plenum on a refinement in the economic mechanism and the entire system of management of the economy.

You are well aware what attention the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers is paying to and how exactingly we approach these problems. Over 200 of the republic's industrial enterprises and associations are successfully employing the new planning indicator -- standard net output -- and applying a number of other economic levers stimulating the growth of production and an increase in work quality. Currently, more than 45 percent of the republic's industrial output is manufactured by enterprises under the new management conditions. A further 500 enterprises will switch to the new work procedure in 1982, and all of the remainder in 1983.

At the same time, many appreciable shortcomings, incompletions and gaps were revealed in the work on preparing enterprises for the transition to the new system of management as a result of a recent republic review. Thus, holdups and trouble in the organization of construction production, particularly in its provision with materials and equipment, have exacerbated to an extreme extent the financial and general economic position of the construction organizations that have switched to work in the new manner. Almost 22 percent of the enterprises and associations that have switched to the new conditions failed to cope with the 10-month plan for production in the standard net output indicator. These were enterprises of the Samtrest and Chay-Gruziya Associations, the Ministry of Food Industry, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of Light Industry and others.

This is why, we believe, there is an urgent need for a very thorough, concrete analysis of all shortcomings and a collation of accumulated experience at a special scientific-practical conference -- as was the case, for example, with respect to questions of efficiency and quality -- or in some other format.

In touching on urgent questions of the intensification of the economy, it has to be emphasized that we expect a more active influence on the economic mechanism on the part of our planning-financial and other economic services -- the Ministry of Finance, where, it has to be acknowledged, positive trends have been discerned recently in our republic, the republic offices of the USSR Gosbank and Stroybank, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, Gossnab, State Committee for Prices and certain other bodies. Although having drawn the correct conclusions from the criticism expressed at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress, the majority of them is, nonetheless, failing to display due persistence and initiative in this matter. The violations and instances of mismanagement that we encounter are also on the conscience of the leaders of these and other control authorities.

I would like to caution that in the future we will qualify privileged plan quotas and unwarranted downward plan adjustments as economic protectionism contributing to the manifestation of dependent sentiments.

We consider a principal cause of mismanagement the lack at the majority of enterprises of the analysis and monitoring of such important indicators of efficiency as labor productivity, prime production costs, profit and so forth.

The labor productivity indicator has, in general, ceased to perform in the republic's economy the role of a powerful independent lever for production growth.

We are evidently still approaching an analysis of this important indicator mechanically to a considerable extent and contenting ourselves merely with the fact that our enterprises are fulfilling the labor productivity plans, in the main. But how and thanks to what are they being fulfilled -- this is, after all, the heart of the matter, and it is at this that we are not taking an in-depth look.

Meanwhile, a simply paradoxical picture frequently emerges: All indicators of labor organization and discipline are indifferent at an enterprise, but it fulfills, and sometimes even overfulfills, the labor productivity plan. It is incomprehensible how, for example, at the Tbilisi Cotton Wool Factory, where losses of work time and personnel turnover are several times higher than the republic average, the labor productivity plan was fulfilled -- 102 percent. How does this come about?

The point is that currently we in fact call the labor productivity indicator merely the production of output per worker. We fail to take account here what length of work time it took to produce this output, that is, we circumvent the principal component of labor productivity -- time. Accordingly, a strict accounting of time is lacking at many enterprises. As far as fulfillment of the planned productivity indicator is concerned, it is adjusted by mechanically understating the number of workers.

And, of course, our economic planning authorities must not be reconciled to such an attitude toward this most important constituent factor of production intensiveness.

Among the multitude of factors of labor productivity growth, the most important and decisive is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. This is a distinguishing feature of the new 5-year plan. I would like to draw the plenum participants' attention to the fact that we have discerned here a trend toward an increase in the proportion of workers employed in manual labor. Something simply incomprehensible is occurring. We set up special commissions, adopt special decisions, hold special scientific-practical conferences and speak at plenums and aktiv meetings, but it is, nonetheless, a deteriorating trend. This is unforgivable, comrades. It is particularly pronounced in machine building and metal working and in the wood-processing and light industries. For this reason, it is necessary to strive more purposefully for implementation of the comprehensive goal-oriented program of mechanizing and automating labor processes that has been developed in the republic.

Serious tasks in introducing the achievements of scientific-technical progress confront the republic's agriculture. If viewed in generalized form, it has to be observed primarily that in power supply per production unit our agriculture lags behind union-average indicators by a factor of approximately four and in electric power-worker ratio by a factor of more than two. The level of labor mechanization is particularly low at the animal husbandry farmsteads.

In his speech at the November plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid considerable attention to a reduction in prime costs, pointing out that these costs are not declining quickly enough in the country as a whole. There is a similar situation here in the republic.

In 1980 more than 15 percent of industrial enterprises and associations permitted an increase in the prime costs of output totaling R64 million. In the current year, the profits plan for January-September was fulfilled only 96.5 percent in industry, an alarming trend. As a sample survey by the republic Central Statistical Administration shows, a principal cause of this was the rise in output's prime costs.

There has been an increased endeavor recently in a number of sectors manufacturing consumer goods to achieve profitability solely by way of increasing wholesale prices and not by reducing nonproduction expenditures and other elements of prime production costs. Recourse is had to various contrivances. Sometimes it is literally a screw that is replaced or some part or other, and hereupon they try to increase the price. This is, of course, entirely the wrong way and wrong policy.

This is why we believe that the republic Ministry of Finance and State Committee for Prices (Comrades D.N. Dvalishvili and M.A. Megrelishvili) are obliged to make a more in-depth probe of the financial-economic situation of the production enterprises, planning organizations and ministries and departments and adopt radical measures to put a stop to instances of lax management.

I would like in this connection to dwell briefly on questions of managerial activity and, in particular, on the dynamics and structure of the managerial machinery. In the last decade the strength of the management machinery in the republic's economy increased by almost 60,000 persons, or 27.6 percent. At the same time, whereas in the country as a whole the proportion of workers of the management machinery in the number of workers and employees increased from 14.2 percent in 1971 to 14.9 percent in 1979, in Georgia in the same period, on the contrary, there was a decline from 14 percent to 13.6 percent. As comrades say, we now have the lowest indicator in the country.

Nevertheless, in certain ministries and departments the managerial machinery is becoming increasingly cumbersome and inefficient, and the measures that are being adopted to reduce the staffs are often of a formal character. For example, at the start of 1980 the republic Ministry of Construction reduced the staff by 453 units, but in the course of the year again increased it by 470 persons. A strange reduction, is it not? The comrades from the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, Ministry of Timber and Wood-Processing Industry, Tsekavshir' and certain other ministries and departments acted similarly.

Nor can it be denied, of course, that the question of a reduction or increase in staffs cannot be approached indiscriminately. There could be a negative effect by both swelling the staff and reducing it without a careful analysis. Moderation is necessary in all things. In this case, we refer to staff surpluses, which are still characteristic of certain management bodies.

As a whole, however, it is a question of the creation and introduction of forms and methods of management that will ensure to the maximum extent a transition to the use of intensive factors of operation. This means that all our work now should be geared to a general rise in the level of management, the maximum detection and use of production potential and the economical expenditure of all types of material, financial, labor and other resources.

In other words, to make the economy really efficient it is necessary to perform even more persistent work, making better use for this of all the available conditions, about which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke at the plenum -- highly developed production forces, the Soviet people's sociopolitical and moral unity and the precise strategy of advance embodied in the congress' decisions.

V

In the 11th 5-Five Plan and in its second year we have to tackle complex, large-scale tasks requiring the precise interaction of all sectors of the economy. And to cope with them successfully it is necessary, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, to support the plan figures with economic and organizational-political measures guaranteeing their fulfillment.

Thus, economic and organizational-political measures must be made the cornerstone.

In developing these measures and determining them, we must always proceed from the fact that each new stage of economic building also presupposes a new approach and new, more refined forms and methods of organizational and political work corresponding to modern requirements and capable of ensuring accomplishment of the latest tasks.

Paramount significance is attached currently to concentrating the efforts of the party and management authorities on the main, basic areas of economic activity and economic and cultural building.

For this purpose, and with regard for the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau submits for examination by this Central Committee plenum additional and revised measures aimed at concentrating efforts to achieve the best final results in accomplishing the most important tasks -- the republic's continued economic and social development and the organizational and party-political work of the republic party organization, the bases of which are the recommendations expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to the festivities in Tbilisi. This is being dealt with specially here by a group led by Comrade G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Central Committee.

Particular attention in these measures has been given to the solution of problems connected with ensuring the uninterrupted operation of the enterprises and their attainment of high frontiers in all technical-economic indicators; improving the quality of manufactured output in every possible way; raising the standard of production and introducing the scientific organization of labor and, on this basis, achieving labor productivity growth; switching more purposefully and systematically sectors of the economy and individual enterprises to the new conditions of planning and management; accelerating solution of the problem of providing the population, particularly of the republic's capital, Tbilisi, with well-appointed housing; and strengthening law and order, discipline and socialist legality.

For examination by the Central Committee plenum we are also submitting the plan of work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat for 1982, whose entire activity is subordinated to increasing the republic's contribution to implementation of the all-union food program; organizing the wintering of livestock; implementing a broad complex of organizational and political work for obtaining a high guaranteed harvest of agricultural products; fundamentally improving the state of affairs in all spheres of capital construction; and observing the strictest economizing in the use of all types of material resources.

A considerable place in our activity will, as before, be occupied by questions of work with the personnel, a strengthening of law and order and discipline and socialist legality and an increase in the efficiency of the party organizations, including the primary party organizations, and the authority of adopted decisions.

It would be expedient for our party committees -- obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms -- also to develop for themselves the main directions of all their subsequent activity, concentrating their efforts on solving the most urgent problems and questions.

We must strive in every way possible to increase the fruitfulness of the work of all party, soviet and management authorities and organize things so that they exert a most effective influence on achievement of the highest possible final results in the work of the working people's collectives and the functioning of every management-economic subdivision.

Essential in every ministry, department and establishment, at every industrial, agricultural, construction, transport and services sphere enterprise and in other sectors of the economy is the formulation of a set of measures aimed at detecting and fully utilizing intrinsic potential, primarily in respect to the maximum development of agriculture and an increase in the production of food products; strictly economizing in the expenditure of all types of fuel-energy resources; more efficiently using capital investments in various sectors of the economy and social spheres; increasing the returns from available and newly commissioned fixed production capital; more fully involving labor resources in the social production sphere; and rationally using all types of primary and secondary materials and raw material.

Only given such purposeful, concentrated and comprehensive work will the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms be able to accomplish the task set by the CPSU Central Committee November plenum: to considerably increase their influence on economic life by relying on the great and diverse experience of leadership of the economy.

A big and serious discussion is now under way here concerning reserves. Such reserves also exist in the sphere of organizational-political control and they also must be commissioned and put at the service of the national economy.

A comparatively smooth system for the control of social and economic development from the angle of certain sectors and certain most important indicators has evolved in our party organization. This, as a whole, has ensured the increased efficiency of social production.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum spoke about how important it is to strengthen the rayon levels of administration in every possible way, develop creative initiative locally and increase the responsibility of the local authorities for the state of affairs in all spheres. Their efforts should be geared primarily to the quest for new potential and the comprehensive use of local natural and raw material resources.

Particular responsibility for the state of the economy in each region is borne by the party committee first secretaries, who are called on to exercise direct party leadership of each region's economic and social development. Many of them have recently begun to make a more concrete, competent and purposeful study of questions of the economy and the socioeconomic development of their regions and become important organizers of this very important business.

But many questions are not being duly solved locally. Certain gorkoms and raykoms are failing to probe questions of management of the economy in sufficient depth. It happens that a number of executives is not aware of the situation to the necessary extent, does not see future prospects and does not know how to concentrate efforts in the decisive areas of work. Such, for example, is how matters stand in the Tkibulskaya, Adigenskaya and certain other party organizations.

A number of raykoms like the Kaspskiy, Karelskiy, Tskhaltubskiy, Borzhomskiy, Gegechkorskiy and others is failing to perform necessary work on the transition to the new methods of management and refinement of the economic mechanism.

Reprimands were recently addressed at a joint session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Council of Ministers Presidium to Rustavskiy and Zugdidskiy Gorkoms. The first secretaries of these party organizations are practical, enterprising, competent and scrupulous people, and a feeling for what is new is typical of them, but in this case they have failed to display sufficient concern for the use of available resources that could increase production efficiency and intensify the economy.

The party committees and their leaders must display more exactingness toward the management authorities and planning organizations and those to whom the party has entrusted their leadership. For example, two major enterprises in Rustavi of union significance -- the foundry and chemical plant -- are led by authoritative people who are known in our republic and respected in our party organization. But things are still going badly with them, and the demands made on them should not be lower but higher.

At the Rustavi Foundry, for example, there has been a decline in output at the same time as an overall increase in capacity. The Rustavi Chemical Plant adjusted the 9-month plan by R10 million. And the enterprise is R18 million of products short with respect to the original plan.

It has to be said here that the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and local soviet authorities should make a more purposeful and concrete study of the union enterprises, as a rule, and establish direct contacts with the union ministries and leadership of the main administrations and associations of which the union enterprises on the territory of the said cities and rayons are a part. Many comrades have learned to establish such business contacts and are tackling many questions successfully. Unfortunately, this is not the case with all.

We have to express certain concern at the plenum today at the fact that recently some of our leaders in relatively important positions and with big services to their credit have begun to rest content with what has been achieved and to be complacent, if you will. And this, as you know full well from our party experience and our practice, is a dangerous disease, and we have warned our personnel against it repeatedly.

The tasks put before the communists and the entire people by life itself are growing with every year and every day. Scrupulousness and exactingness toward oneself and others must also increase accordingly. Such is the dialectic of our party work. And the main criterion for any worker, whatever his position, are not his past services but the professional and political qualities that he displays now in day-to-day work. All that has been done by a person in the past, and however much this may be and however much we value it, does not absolve him of responsibility for today's blunders and shortcomings. And there must not be a situation where the key positions in our economic, managerial, organizational and political work are occupied by sluggish, indifferent and apathetic people who display no initiative or interest in our general cause.

The former Gruzglaveneftesnabsbyt Administration, which was headed by Comrade Zh.M. Dzhangveladze, was recently reorganized into the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products. He had given a pretty good account of himself in the past in party work, and we had promoted him. But it transpired that Comrade Dzhangveladze lacked organizing skills and scrupulousness for work in the area to which he had been assigned. A variety of violations and embezzlements continued to occur in the management system, but he himself, as leader, took practically no steps to bring due order to bear here. There are also serious shortcomings in the administration's production activity. His leadership did little to put an end to the interruptions occurring in the supply of fuel to the republic's rural rayons, as a result of which agricultural equipment, private automobiles and so forth were frequently idle. The Central Committee Bureau deemed it inexpedient to appoint Comrade Dzhangveladze as committee chairman.

A disturbing trend has arisen indicating that elements of conceit have appeared in some of our leaders and that success has gone to people's heads in places, and this has not helped matters, of course. We have reacted scrupulously to each such instance and have attempted to put such workers right in good time. The criticism has helped the majority of them.

On the other hand, we are endeavoring to be very solicitous in the treatment of our cadres, spot everything useful and valuable in their work and collate progressive experience and make it the property of other party organizations. But when a person does something wrong and reacts correctly to the criticism, and when he draws the necessary conclusions from the just, deserved reprimand, the party always supports him and helps him again display himself to best advantage. This was the case, for example, with Comrade Sh.D. Kavlashvili, whom we had in the past been perfectly correct in punishing for serious violations. But he did not adopt a resentful posture and began to work conscientiously and enterprisingly in the new place to which he was sent, and he now again holds the position of Tbilisi's chief architect.

Or, another example. I recently happened to visit the Dzhandarskiy Animal Husbandry Complex. I advise everyone to take a look at it. I must say that in the last 2-3 years this complex has been transformed literally before our very eyes. And there is now every reason to believe that it today corresponds to the highest requirements. Considerable credit here is due the director, of course. He now deserves the utmost praise, and when we praise a person, it is not very fitting to recall his past mistakes. We hope that Comrade V.V. Bebiashvili will not take offense if in mentioning his good work we say that he did have shortcomings in the past, and quite serious ones at that. But, after all, any punishment, however strict it may be, primarily pursues educational goals. And if a person has drawn the correct conclusion from this punishment and proven this in practice, displayed the necessary zeal and embarked on the new work with enthusiasm, with ardent interest and wholeheartedly, so to speak, his work should be evaluated at its worth and he deserves the utmost praise.

The personnel's professional qualities are today half of the success of all our work and even more. We must increase in every possible way the responsibility of the local party authorities in the correct selection, assignment and training of cadres, and they should take comprehensive account of their professional and moral attributes here.

Great attention was paid at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum to questions of work with personnel. Speaking of the need to increase the influence of the party committees on economic life, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized here that in this case it is a question not of petty tutelage and substitution for the soviet and management authorities. It is a question, he said, of something else -- a well considered and exacting personnel policy, persistence and purposefulness in the defense of all-state interests and an emphatic struggle against every violation of adopted decisions and, even more, Soviet laws and every violation of party, communist ethics.

It was emphasized at the plenum that the Central Committee attaches tremendous significance to the efficiency of the primary party organizations inasmuch as the atmosphere and the mood in the labor collectives and, consequently, production indicators also largely depend on how the communists work.

The fact that the role of the primary party organizations was praised so highly at the CPSU Central Committee plenum once again confirms the significance of the upcoming all-union scientific-practical conference on urgent problems of the activity of primary party organizations that will be convened at the decision of the CPSU Central Committee in Tbilisi in the first half of next year. This will be a very representative conference, and party Central Committee and Central Committee department executives will participate. It will be an important event in party life and in developing problems of the theory and practice of party building, and we will then conduct here a special discussion of the authority of our party's local elements, through which the party conveys to the masses the meaning and content of all its decisions. It is through them that the party controls the most important political and socioeconomic processes. And it is for this reason that the primary party organizations must be our most dependable support and our most competent adviser in all our work.

The authority of our gorkoms and raykoms has increased considerably in recent years. This authority did not come about of its own accord, all of a sudden, but was earned, it may be said, by stubborn and persistent labor and an ability to deeply probe political and economic questions and tackle them promptly and competently. And all working people and all strata of the population treat the serious, competent authorities with due respect and tremendous trust. The same high authority is being earned increasingly by the primary party organizations. Life convinces us that upon the emergence of many complex situations they are always on top of things. We need to continue to enhance their authority in every possible way inasmuch as the success of all our organizational and political work will largely depend on this.

The demand of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum that the activity of all party, state and management authorities be construed from the viewpoint of organization, professionalism and discipline should be practically reflected in the primary party organizations.

A new approach to the primary party organizations is required primarily of the party committees -- rayon, city and oblast and, of course, of the party Central Committee. It is necessary to organize matters so that the primary party organizations bear greater responsibility for the state of affairs in the labor collectives. After all, under our conditions enterprises and associations are, the Central Committee November plenum stressed, the basic production units. And it is necessary, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, that every communist in his own field devote all his powers, experience and knowledge to the quest for resources and an increase in the efficiency of labor and set a worthy example of labor selflessness.

A truly vanguard role is being displayed by the communists of such labor collectives as the Gruzneft' and Gruzelektromash Associations, the Bytmash Plant in Batumi and the Bruzkabel' Plant in Zestafoni, the Analitpribor Science-Production Association and the Mion Scientific Research Institute with plant, which are completing the plan quotas for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The majority of enterprises of the republic Ministry of Light Industry and the Chay-Gruziya and Samtrest Associations have worked pretty well, on the whole.

But we also have those that are failing to cope with the plan. And the fault here lies not only with the enterprise director but also with the primary party organization secretary. Strict demands should be made of him for this reason.

We place particularly great hopes in the primary party organizations and communists of enterprises of union jurisdiction where the industrial production growth rate is particularly low, leading to a lagging in many categories -- metallurgy, machine-tool building, fuel extraction and so forth.

Unfortunately, these enterprises have not yet abandoned the condemned practice of downward adjustments to the plans.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum emphasized that after the plan has been adopted, it is essential to strictly demand its unconditional fulfillment, not allowing adjustment of the plan at year's end for any reason. After all, following confirmation, Leonid Ilich said, the plan becomes a law of our life and activity, and everyone -- from the worker to the minister -- is obliged to treat it as a law and a most important party and state document.

We spoke earlier of the initiative of the collective of the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov concerning achievement of the best economic indicators in the sector. And recently the communists of one of this enterprise's shops appealed to their comrades to join in the movement for economies and thrift. This initiative has now been supported by the plant's party committee and has spread to all shops. Other of our enterprises should probably also ponder how to actively support their initiative.

Much can be done by the primary party organizations together with the trade unions to implement the program for the labor collectives' social development. It is necessary here to bring the administration's activity in implementing plans for the manufacture of consumer goods under joint supervision, bearing in mind not only a study of the market for goods in mass demand but also a sharp increase in their quality, which is the most important thing and which depends primarily on the professional skill and conscientious attitude of each worker toward his job.

Enhancing the role and significance of the primary party organizations and all party, soviet and management authorities locally means primarily to continue to refine the style and methods of work in every possible way and put supervision and verification of the fulfillment of adopted decisions on a higher level. The unconditional fulfillment of adopted decisions also applies to the indispensable demands that the November plenum deemed had to be implemented both centrally and locally.

Work, and a considerable amount at that, is being performed here in this field. Special work groups have been set up under the Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms for enhancing the quality and effectiveness of decisions and for better organizing supervision of their fulfillment. It must be assumed that this form will completely justify itself and help bring each decision of the party, soviet and management authorities to a logical conclusion.

The facts, however, indicate that work that has been started is not always brought to an end. You will clearly recall that serious concern was expressed at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 1979 Plenum in connection with the state of discipline on the Trans-Caucasus Railroad. The lack of responsibility and discipline of a number

of workers was pointed out, inter alia. The leadership of the line and the party organizations were given the task of bringing model order to bear in all services and ensuring unconditional observance of traffic safety.

It has to be said that truly much has been done and that much has changed for the better here. However, matters are, as before, not very good when it comes to discipline, and there are instances of a criminally negligent attitude toward one's duties. We therefore have every reason to state at the plenum today that the leadership of the Trans-Caucasus Railroad and Comrade L.G. Vardosanidze personally and the party organization of the line administration (Comrade A.Ya. Gongadze, secretary of the party committee) are not completely fulfilling the instructions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. I realize that there is much to do on the line and that the comrades are trying to reorganize themselves, but the pace of this reorganization cannot satisfy us by any means.

The same plenum sharply criticized the leaders of the Gruzpolimerkontayner Production Association. But little has changed here in 2 years. As before, the Gruzselmash Plant is failing to ensure fulfillment of state quotas for the manufacture of consumer goods, which was also discussed at a Central Committee planum last November.

I would like to stress particularly today the need to increase the efficacy and promptness of the decisions and instructions of Central Committee plenums, increase supervision of fulfillment and raise the performance standard of our personnel in this respect.

We have done much in recent years to increase the responsibility of Central Committee members not only for the state of affairs in their own, main, field of activity but also for fulfillment of the duties entrusted to them as communists in the republic's higher party body.

Reports and briefings in the Central Committee Bureau on executives' performance of their official duties or individual, most important assignments; their participation in control of the main spheres of the republic's socioeconomic development via commissions, work groups and councils; their assignment to individual regions for rendering practical assistance in the organization of work locally; and constant study of the opinion of Central Committee members on this problem or the other have for this purpose become a part of practice.

A report will be heard at the plenum today from Comrade G.P. Gamtsemlidze, member of the Central Committee and minister of light industry, who will share with us what has been done in this, the republic's biggest, sector of industry since the start of this year.

This will not be the first report of the minister, who is being heard at the Central Committee plenum in response to the criticism that was leveled at him and the sector he heads at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress.

We must continue this practice and hear the reports of other leaders on how they are implementing the congress' decisions and putting an end to shortcomings. In time, obviously, Central Committee Bureau members also will report to the plenum what they have done to improve work in the sectors under their supervision.

It is proposed subsequently, and let us discuss this, to step up this work and at each Central Committee plenum hear the reports of the comrades whose work was criticized at the previous plenum. In the event of such a comrade not being able for some reason or other to speak in the debate, he would submit his brief explanation and his brief account of the work done between plenums in writing.

The Central Committee plenum must always be au courant with the steps that are being taken to bring due order to bear in one area of work or another.

The joint sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and the republic Council of Ministers Presidium devoted to a summation of monthly, quarterly, semiannual and annual results of the functioning of the national economy now begin -- and the comrades who attend these sessions are well aware of this -- with reports from the party Central Committee departments on what decisions are being adopted on the issues raised at the previous session.

It would evidently be advisable to establish the same procedure at Central Committee plenums as well and make it a part of our practice. It would be good if for this purpose, in addition to the speeches of individual leaders that I mentioned earlier, a Central Committee secretary, as a rule, reported at each plenum on what has been done in practice and what decisions have been adopted on the critical remarks and concrete proposals expressed from the platform of the previous Central Committee plenum.

After all, every speech at the Central Committee plenum contains a rational kernel. And we in the Central Committee and its Secretariat, in the Council of Ministers and in other republic bodies must study all these remarks and proposals very profoundly and very attentively, in all seriousness and very concretely, adopt the appropriate decisions in respect of them and then report to the Central Committee plenum which recommendations have been addpted and what measures have been adopted in respect to them and which proposals have been turned down and why.

I believe that such a measure would in a certain sense be a step forward in refining the style of work of the Central Committee, in organizing the supervision of performance, in making timely and efficient response to critical remarks and in further strengthening the discipline and increasing the responsibility of executive personnel.

We also need to establish the same strict procedure and supervision of the fulfillment of certain decrees of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, republic Council of Ministers, Council of Trade Unions and other republic authorities. Some of the adopted decisions are not being implemented in practice, and the reasons for this are again often subjective -- they lie in people's unconscientious attitude toward their work. I would like in this connection to say the following. In recent years our party, soviet and management workers have learned well how to analyze economic indicators and the state of affairs in this sphere or the other and to spot serious shortcomings. But this analysis alone is wholly inadequate. Analysis should not become an end in itself. It is necessary to be able to draw conclusions and find ways to put an end to shortcomings. It is necessary to be able to adopt the correct decisions and implement them. This is the most important thing.

But what is the situation in practice? In some places supervision and the verification of performance are reduced at times merely to a simple ascertainment of the facts and a detection of shortcomings, while there is practically no constant painstaking work on rectification of the situation. The impression is created that people in the localities are waiting until a sizable stock of shortcomings is collected and the comrades then collate these shortcomings and notify higher authorities of them.

The time has come to approach the organization of the supervision of implementation of adopted decisions from the most scrupulous standpoints. These questions must be closely studied by all party Central Committee departments, primarily the Organizational-Party Work Department and the General Department. We must reach a situation in which every decree is implemented and converted into real, practical deeds. The same work needs to be performed in the Georgian Council of Ministers, Council of Trade Unions and Komsomol Central Committee, in the ministries and departments and in the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. It is necessary to examine this problem attentively to ensure that by the middle of next year we have in the Central Committee a clear and accurate picture of how matters stand here in this sphere.

A big intrinsic reserve for the continued upsurge of the economy is the struggle against lax management, the squandering of national wealth and some people's excessive attention to their own person and personal well-being to the detriment of public interests.

Every communist and every Komsomol member must everywhere and in all things be as collected, smart and highly disciplined as can be and observe the strictest economies in material resources and strict discipline in their expenditure.

It is in this direction that the party organizations should organize their work, always remembering that many negative phenomena easily flourish, as a rule, in the soil of lax management and lack of supervision. Embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation -- everything that casts a shadow over honest workers and the good name of our republic -- frequently come to light against this background. We need to be particularly high-minded and strict in respect to all these questions.

A principal task of the party organizations is to create an atmosphere of the communists' constant readiness to mobilize and to wage a consistent and most strict and most implacable struggle against any kind of negative phenomenon, not retreating one step from what has been achieved and won and intensifying work even more on the continued recuperation of the moral-psychological climate in the republic.

This problem, that of efficient and effective struggle against embezzlement, the squandering of national wealth and an irresponsible attitude toward the preservation of socialist property, is, as before, acute. The administrative authorities recently uncovered embezzlement on a particularly large scale at the Ministry of Local Industry's Gardabani Knitwear Factory. The criminals were arrested in an attempt to sell woolen yarn for a large sum of money outside of the republic.

Embezzlement on a large scale was recently uncovered in the Tskhinvalskiy Rayon Procurement Office. A group of workers of the Batumi Railroad Station, who had in the past 2 years embezzled a considerable quantity of bread products from the warehouses of the Batumi Sea Port, was also arrested. A large quantity of freight has been stolen over a period of 2 years on the Trans-Caucasus Railroad. Similar facts have been brought to light in Makharedzevskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy, Telavskiy and certain other rayons. We believe these crimes to be the consequence of an absolutely intolerable slackening of discipline, which was dealt with earlier.

As we have said repeatedly, there are two sides in the fight against crime. One is punishment for the crimes, the second is anticipation and prevention. We now see it as our main task to prevent infringements of the law and to create conditions wherein embezzlers, thieves and bribe-takers cannot operate. It is a question of preventing work, which is really poorly organized here. The administrative authorities of Gardabanskiy Rayon are crediting themselves with the fact that they detected embezzlement at the knitwear factory. Without belittling the importance of the work that has been done, I would like to say that their merits would have been far greater if they had prevented this crime. You will agree that it does not befit our party, administrative, inspection and other authorities to have had such big operators active for years right under their noses.

The Ministry of Local Industry, particularly the ministry's auditing machinery (Comrade G.K. Gabisoniya, former chief of the administration), did not set the best example of monitoring the enterprises under its jurisdiction. Nor were the workers of the Gosbank office, the people's control raykom and the local party organization up to the mark.

There are, unfortunately, many such examples here. What do we have to do? There is evidently no need to propose some new system or other or some new forms of struggle. A system has been prefected here. There are appropriate commissions in the Central Committee, locally and in the ministries and departments. It is entirely a matter of how they work and how the comrades who have been entrusted with coordinating and waging this struggle carry out their party assignments. There are still many shortcomings.

It would evidently be advisable to entrust to a special group of comrades the formulation of concrete proposals for stimulating the fight against negative phenomena and for strengthening party, state, labor and social discipline, and subsequently have the plan for these measures confirmed at a Central Committee Bureau session.

What tremendous potential for social influence is contained in the activity of the primary party organizations may be judged from the results of the recent report and election campaign. It was conducted on a high organizational-political level and with the great activeness of the communists and demonstrated the ardent aspiration of each party member to make his impressive contribution to the strengthening of the prestige of the collective of his rayon, his city, his republic and his country. Over 50,000 proposals and critical observations were received. More than 70 percent of them have already been analyzed by local party committees and soviet and management authorities. However, a great deal of work remains to be done to collate all this vast material.

The initiative of the republic's Komsomol, which presented a proposal concerning the elaboration of a food counterprogram, undoubtedly merits approval. New nonstereotyped forms and methods of involving the youth in the accomplishment of the most important economic-political tasks need to be sought in other spheres of activity as well. After all, it is the young people who will go forward and continue the causes and traditions of the older generation.

Here, comrades, I would like to address words of particular acknowledgment and particular gratitude to our illustrious youth. All of our great deeds and all of our major achievements and successes contain an impressive contribution from the republic's young people. Always and everywhere we constantly sense its ardent concern and support.

I would like today on behalf of the Central Committee, on your behalf, dear comrades, to address words of the deepest gratitude to our worker, kolkhoz, scientific and crative youth and to our trainee and student youth, who have glorified the republic in student construction detachments and schoolchildren's labor brigades. I address words of profound gratitude to the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, the Komsomol committees, the ministries of education and higher and secondary specialized education, the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, the rector's offices of our VUZ's, their party committees, school directors and all teachers and lecturers, who always and in all things support the projects of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee!

An important and major reserve for the continued acceleration of the rate of the republic's socioeconomic development is, together with organizational-party work, the party-political and educational activity of the party organizations and ideological support for the fulfillment of national economic plans.

It is the task of our ideological institutions and all workers of the ideological front to cultivate in each Soviet individual primarily a worker and selfless fighter -- the builder of the communist society whose highest goal is the improvement of public well-being.

All the resources of ideological work should now be geared to conveying to every collective, every communist and every toiler -- every worker and kolkhoz member and every representative of the intelligentsia -- the essence of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

Our entire ideological work, the entire system of political training and economic education, lecture propaganda and all mass-political resources should now be subordinated to the task of increasing the efficiency of the work of the labor collectives, developing management initiative to the utmost and extending democratic principles in management and political work. It is now necessary to mobilize as fully as possible for the successful completion of the year. Everyone must find his place in the universal struggle for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 1982 plan and all 5-year quotas and everyone must determine what specifically he has to do to raise the republic's economic potential even higher.

The working people's high political activeness was demonstrated by the uniform political day that was conducted in the republic on the theme "Strictest Economies and Struggle Against Losses -- Reserve of the 5-Year Plan." This measure was well conceived and well produced. The meetings with the working people directly at the place of work and the direct, candid conversations with people produced a great deal. Many concrete and valuable proposals and critical observations were expressed, unutilized potential was revealed and concrete paths of economies and thrift were outlined.

It is very important in all of our ideological and mass-political work to find the right tone in conversation with people, explaining the principles of the emergence of this difficulty or the other directly, openly and candidly.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke strikingly about this in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. This is what he said:

"We know from our history that there were also difficulties in the past. They are also possible in the future. This is natural at the birth of something new and at a time of advance. The main thing, as V.I. Lenin taught, is not to close our eyes to the difficulties, find the correct ways to overcome them and be capable of mobilizing the masses to combat them. This splendid Bolshevik tradition lives on today in the affairs of the communists and of all Soviet people."

But not all difficulties are alike. There are objective difficulties, and we tell people frankly that the 11th 5-Year Plan demands additional efforts from everyone and that interruptions in supplying the people with certain types of industrial commodities and foodstuffs are possible. We are acutely aware of this now.

It is intolerable when difficulties arise by virtue of subjective factors and work left undone owing to a slack and unconscientious attitude toward matters on the part of some and the irresponsibility, sloppiness and slovenliness and indifference of others.

There are not nor can there be any objective explanations for violations in the sphere of trade and consumer services, substandard medical services, the poor operation of municipal transportation and so forth. There is not nor can there be forgiveness for people whose sluggishness is to blame for serious interruptions in the supply of basic necessities of which we have a sufficiency and the provision of vitally important services.

It is absolutely impossible to forgive the comrades from the republic's Glavgaz (Comrade B.F. Lobzhanidze) for the major shortcomings that they tolerated in supplying the rural population with liquified gas in a number of rayons. After all, gas in the rural home today is a customary phenomenon and is needed constantly.

The greatest knowledgeability concerning the state of affairs in each sphere is necessary to avoid such situations. On the one hand leaders must be well informed about the difficulties that arise in various spheres of people's life and activity, about their mood and about the moral-psychological climate in different labor collectives. For this it is necessary that the leaders of the republic, Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat members, Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, ministers and other executives visit the localities more often, heed the voice of the masses and visit the facilities on whose operation an improvement in people's living conditions directly depends. These are not only everyday social but also political and, consequently, ideological questions that also shape people's consciousness to a certain extent and their role in life.

On the other hand, we need to keep the population better informed with respect to all the vitally important issues, including the most serious ones. A big role here belongs to television, radio and the press.

In extensively propagandizing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, comprehensively, strikingly and intelligibly showing the

successes and actively supporting the initiative of the masses and helping to uncover and utilize resources, all of the mass information media must inform people in detail about the steps being taken in the republic to overcome shortcomings and difficulties and to provide the public with everything necessary. And if measures are not being adopted, then report who is to blame for this.

It is necessary to make more effective use of such a powerful propaganda instrument as the rayon press.

The tremendous educational power of literature and art is well known. They are at the very heart of our working people's masses. We may say with satisfaction today that our writers and masters of the arts stand in the front ranks of the fighters for the continued upsurge of the republic's economy and its accelerated economic and social development. With their entire work they are actively asserting the socialist way of life and molding in Soviet people an active role in life and a communit world outlook. The awarding of the USSR State Prize to the creative collective of the television serial "The Shores" constituted all-union recognition of the services of the republic's figures of literature and art.

Today, when we are tackling the crucial, complex and strenuous tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the force of influence of the striking, moving word, a talented work of music and painting, a pertinent motion picture and a topical stage performance is particularly great. The sphere of artistic creativity, like all ideological work, is called on to conduct assertive, aggressive propaganda, deliver an emphatic and timely rebuff to hostile ideology, strengthen in Soviet people high socialist awareness and political vigilance and raise them in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and in a spirit of devotion to the ideals of communism.

Artistic creativity should be a reliable barrier to mistakes in ideological work, which, as L.I. Brezhnev observed in his "Vospominaniya" ["Reminiscences"], are fraught with undesirable consequences and could cause gigantic harm.

The "Vospominaniya," which came out recently, anticipate in their contents Leonid Ilich's celebrated trilogy -- "Malaya zemlya" ["Small Land"], "Vozrozhdeniye" ["Revival"] and "Tselina" ["Virgin Land"]. All these gifted books possess amazing mobilizing and educative power and are inciting people to new labor exploits and new accomplishments to the glory of our great motherland and in the struggle for the triumph of communism.

L.I. Brezhnev's new book is like the accumulated history, in the fate of one man, of the conception and development of Soviet society and the formation of the Soviet character and the qualities of the Soviet people, which helped them to win the Great Patriotic War, cope with the difficulties of the postwar period, build the society of developed socialism and successfully tackle today the tasks of building communism.

L.I. Brezhnev's "Vospominaniya," which is imbued with inexhaustible historical optimism, the deepest respect for the man of labor, unshakable faith in the victorious strength of the most revolutionary detachment of our society -- the working class, resurrects the past through a whole gallery of strikingly drawn characters and events and serves by its entire content and ideological thrust the successful accomplishment of today's tasks put forward by the party. At the same time, this tutor-book, educator-book and tribune-book is oriented entirely toward the future. Here lies its permanent significance.

Comrades!

The first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. This has been a difficult but glorious year. Good work was done. We are entering 1982 -- the second year of the new 5-year period. As observed at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, it will be packed with major political events. Trade union and Komsomol congresses will be held. There will be elections to the local soviets. The 60th anniversary of the USSR will be commemorated.

We will soon be commemorating yet another splendid date. And inasmuch as we will evidently not all assemble together again before it, I would like to say a few words about it today.

Nineteen December is the birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in whom history has vested the greatest responsibility of being the helmsman of the Leninist party and our entire people and the standardbearer of peace worldwide, and he is confidently leading the party and the people on Lenin's course and Lenin's path.

Our entire country and all people of good will on earth will celebrate this glorious anniversary. The Georgian working people are preparing to commemorate it also. They are dedicating to this splendid date their splendid labor gifts and labor victories in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and communications.

A photographic exhibition reflecting the main landmarks of L.I. Brezhnev's life will open. The opening in the city of Makharadze -- the birthplace of Col Gen K.N. Leselidze, a gifted Soviet commander who led the 18th Army -- of a republic Museum of the 18th Army's Combat Glory, which describes the glorious path of this legendary army, in which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was chief of the political section, is timed to coincide with the anniversary.

The Abkhaz Drama Theater imeni Chanba's interesting performance of "Revival," based on L.I. Brezhnev's work, was staged in Moscow at the time of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session. The documentary "Small Land" was produced. Work has been completed on another documentary, "Four Unforgettable Days," which portrays the anniversary festivities in Tbilisi in which Leonid Ilich participated.

Leonid Ilich is currently in the FRG, and all people on earth know full well that he has gone to this country on a mission of good will and a mission of peace. We wish Leonid Ilich a successful completion to this mission and a happy return home!

On behalf of all communists and all working people of the republic, we wish Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the eve of his 75th birthday all the very best and all that is good; strong, sound health; many years of life; joy and great happiness; and new forces and new energy in labor for the good and happiness of the Soviet people, to the glory of our Leninist party and in the name of the triumph of communism.

The year 1981 is drawing to a close. Looking back at what was done in the outgoing year, the communists and working people of Georgia experience a sense of legitimate satisfaction. But we are not resting content with what has been achieved. New, more complex and more interesting and grander work lies ahead of us.

The CPCU Central Committee expressed firm confidence that the communists and all working people would mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor and new successes in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress.

Permit me, dear comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of the communists, on behalf of all working people of Georgia and on behalf of our entire people to assure the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the party's plans will be embodied in real, practical deeds.

We are entering the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan with the firm intention of commemorating it with the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the quotas an doing everything so that, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, Soviet Georgia can once again gladden our country with new labor victories.

GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET ADOPTS LAWS ON PLANS

WA161115 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The working people of the republic, like all Soviet people, have greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet, 6th Session, with ardent approval. A tremendous impression was created by the striking, scientifically substantiated speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum, which made an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the development of the country's economy and the activity of all components of the national economy in implementing the party's economic strategy.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet session approved, in the main, the drafts of the republic's plans for economic and social development in 1981-1985 and economic and social development in 1982 and the Georgian SSR Budget for 1982. The report at the plenum of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and others' speeches summed up the results of the work done critically and scrupulously, put forward the urgent problems of the continued development of the republic's economy and set important new tasks in the sphere of economic and cultural building.

Empowered representatives of the people assembled at the 10th Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, Fourth Session, to sum up the results of the work done and chart new frontiers of activity. They came to the Great Hall of Sessions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, where the republic Supreme Soviet, Fourth Session, began.

The first sitting of the session opened at 10:00 am.

At the chairman's table were Deputy I.V. Abashidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, and Deputies N.V. Gurgenidze, V.G. Kvitsiniya, Z.O. Vasadze and B.V. Tekhov, deputy chairmen.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.A. Andronikashvili, P.G. Gilashvili, G.V. Kolbin, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, D.I. Patiashvili, T.V. Rostiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, Z.A. Chkheidze, B.V. Adleyba, T.I. Mosashvili, V.R. Papunidze and F.S. Sanakoyev, members and candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and members of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government are participating in the session.

The session was opened by Deputy I.V. Abashidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Participants in the session stood in remembrance of R.I. Lagidze, deceased deputy of the republic Supreme Soviet, eminent Soviet composer and winner of the USSR State Prize and the Shota Rustaveli Prize.

The deputies unanimously approved the session's agenda. It consists of the following questions:

1. The Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985;

2. The Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982 and fulfillment of the Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981;

3. The Georgian SSR Budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the Georgian SSR Budget in 1980;

4. The Georgian SSR bills "Georgian SSR Shipbuilding", "Elections of Georgian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts" and "Procedure for the Convening of People's Judges and People's Assessors of the Georgian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts";

5. Report of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Industry concerning the state of observance at the republic's industrial enterprises of the requirements of labor legislation on the dismissal of workers and employees; and

6. Ratification of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukazes.

The session procedure was approved.

The deputies began to examine the questions on the agenda.

The report "Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985, the Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982 and Fulfillment of the Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981" was delivered by Deputy D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and republic Gosplan chairman.

The report "The Georgian SSR Budget for 1982 and Fulfillment of the Georgian SSR Budget in 1980" was delivered by Deputy D.N. Dvalishvili, minister of finance of the Georgian SSR.

The deputies heard a supporting report of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Budget and Planning and other permanent commissions on the first three items on the agenda, delivered by Deputy Z.A. Chkheidze, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission.

A debate followed on the reports and the supporting report. The following deputies participated: G.D. Gabuniya (Klary Tsetkin Electoral Okrug, Tbilisi), V.M. Tsugba (Ochamchirskiy First Electoral Okrug, Ochamchirskiy Rayon), M.R. Bakhutashvili (Magoroyskiy Electoral Okrug, Signakhskiy Rayon), G.Ye. Chigogidze (Kobuletskiy Electoral Okrug, Kobuletskiy Rayon), V.A. Kochoyan (Bogdanovskiy Electoral Okrug, Bogdanovskiy Rayon) and M.Sh. Grdzelidze (Gelatskiy Electoral Okrug, Kutaisi).

A break was announced. After the break, the session was chaired by Deputy N.V. Gurgenidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies continued discussion of the reports and also the supporting report on the first three items on the agenda. The following deputies spoke in the resumed debate: T.Sh. Kabulova (Dzhavskiy Electoral Okrug, Dzhavskiy Rayon), G.N. Dzhibladze (Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Tbilisi), M.A. Kalpakhcheva (Avranloyskiy Electoral Okrug, Tsalkskiy Rayon), R.Kh. Kontselidze (Makharadzhevskiy First Electoral Okrug, Makharadzevskiy Rayon), M.V. Kardava (Tsalendzhikhskiy Electoral Okrug, Tsalendzhikhskiy Rayon) and O.N. Suladze (Metallurgov Electoral Okrug, Rustavi).

Speaking from the session platform, the deputies analyzed thoroughly, in-depth and knowledgeably the main indicators of the national economic plans and the budget. Pride in what had been achieved, confidence in the future, professionalism and a creative quest for new resources -- such was the content of the deputies' speeches. In expressing their thought, they observed that the drafts of the Georgian SSR Plan for Economic and Social Development in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the Plan for the Republic's Economic and Social Development in 1982 and the Georgian SSR Budget for 1982 had been formulated fully in accordance with the tasks set by the 26th CPSU and Georgian Communist Party Congresses, the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and yesterday's Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum and that their successful implementation would ensure the dynamic development of the republic's economy and culture and a continued rise in the working people's well-being.

A proposal was made to conclude the debate. It was adopted unanimously.

The closing remarks were delivered by Deputy D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and republic Gosplan chairman.

The law on the Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 was adopted unanimously.

The deputies then unanimously adopted the law on the Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982.

The decree on the course of fulfillment of the Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981 was ratified.

The deputies heard closing remarks from Deputy D.N. Dvalishvili, Georgian SSR minister of finance.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the Georgian SSR budget for 1982.

The report on fulfillment of the Georgian SSR budget in 1980 was ratified.

This concluded the session's morning sitting.

KUZNETSOV ATTENDS MOSCOW TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

LD040002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Over 2.5 million workers of the Moscow rayon are actively taking part in socialist competition for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment and overfulfillment of 5-year plan tasks. This was noted at the 15th Moskovskaya Oblast interunion conference of trade unions which has taken place.

It was stressed that trade union organizations have begun to devote more attention to disseminating front-ranking experience and the initiatives of the best labor collectives in the oblast. Participants in the conference devoted their attention to questions which have not been resolved.

Taking part in the conference's work were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Konotop, first secretary of the Moskovskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; and Yakovlev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department. A new composition of the Moskovskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions and delegates to the 17th congress of USSR trade unions were elected.

KISELEV AT BELORUSSIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD040402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The congress of Belorussian trade unions, which ended in Minsk today, analyzed in detail the role of trade unions in organizing socialist competition, developing team forms of labor organization and protecting the health of the working people. It was noted that the republic's trade unions, which have over 5 million members, are paying great attention to raising production efficiency. During the last 5-year plan period, industrial output rose by 42 percent, agriculture was further developed and an extensive social program was implemented.

The congress was addressed by Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party. The congress elected the leading bodies of Belorussia's trade unions.